# CAPPS HR/PAYROLL END USER TRAINING (EUT)

**EUT Course 99: CAPPS Fundamentals** 

PeopleSoft Version 9.2 Version 2 – April 2015

### **EUT Course 99 – CAPPS Fundamentals**

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# CAPPS HR/PAYROLL **EUT Course 99 – CAPPS Fundamentals**

#### Course 99 Fundamentals

This course (99 Fundamentals) covers basic **CAPPS HR/Payroll** navigation and system functionality. It is intended for all CAPPS HR/Payroll users, and is a pre-requisite for other CAPPS HR/Payroll application classes.

The CAPPS (Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System) HR/Payroll system is a PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Capital Management 9.2 system. This course includes an introduction to CAPPS, an overview of page navigation, a discussion on how to use keys and search pages, a discussion on working with pages, and an overview on how to add and update data. CAPPS HR/Payroll applications use a browser-based interface to view or manipulate data.

Upon completion of this course, you will be able to:

- Describe basic navigation elements used in CAPPS HR/Payroll applications.
- Describe key fields and use search pages.
- · Work with pages.
- Add and update data.

#### Section 1. Introduction

This section provides an introduction to ProjectONE and CAPPS HR/Payroll, shows how to sign in to the system, and discusses how to reset a password.

#### Introduction to CAPPS HR/Payroll

#### Section 1, Lesson 1 Exercise - Introduction to CAPPS HR/Payroll

This lesson provides a brief overview of ProjectONE, CAPPS HR/Payroll, and legacy systems that will be replaced.

It shows integration points between old and new systems, and gives examples of typical kinds of transactions in the CAPPS HR/Payroll system.

#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces CAPPS HR/Payroll.

Step	Action
1.	A brief overview of ProjectONE.
	ProjectONE is the name of the project that will: - Implement CAPPS for deploying agencies - Replace disparate computer systems with ONE centralized system - Provide ONE set of books for the state.
	ONE stands for Our New Enterprise.
2.	A brief overview of CAPPS (Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System).
	- CAPPS includes both Financial and HR/Payroll modules (or applications).
	- It is more cost effective over time than current agency and statewide systems.
	- CAPPS will improve accuracy and functionality.
3.	Statewide Systems Integration.
	Several systems will pass information back and forth with CAPPS.
	This includes: USAS, SPRS, SPA, TINS, USPS, and TX SmartBuy systems.
4.	CAPPS HR/Payroll integrates with:
	- CAPPS Financials (for accounting) - ERS (for Leave Balances and Terminations)
	- TINS (for payments) - SPRS and ERS (Financial Data) - USAS and Treasury
5.	Core Modules include: Position Management, Time & Labor, Payroll, Human Resources, and Benefits.
	Future Modules include Recruiting Solutions, Learning Management, and Performance Management.
6.	An Intregrated System makes Time Reporting Easy.
	Time entries come from both Timesheet Entries and Scheduled Time, and will update a CAPPS database table. After processing the Reported Time Table, the Time entries are ready to integrate with Payroll.

### EUT Course 99 - CAPPS Fundamentals

Step	Action
7.	An Integrated System Simplifies Data Entry
	Integration allows Payroll to use data stored in both the HR module and the Time & Labor module to automatically build pay sheets, and accurately calculate employee payments. These payments will comply with statutory and CPA payroll policy requirements.
	This eliminates the need to enter duplicate information into two systems.
8.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Introduction to CAPPS HR/Payroll lesson. End of Procedure.

### Signing In to the System

### Section 1, Lesson 2 Exercise: Signing In to the System

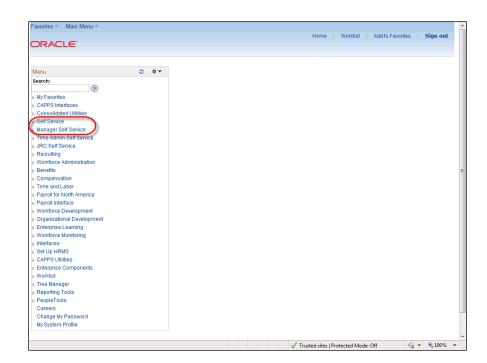
CAPPS HR/Payroll access will be through the HR Portal website. The CAPPS Deployment team will send out the URL of the HR Portal website to all Agency employees. On the portal, you will enter your **User ID** and **Password** to access the site.

#### **Procedure**

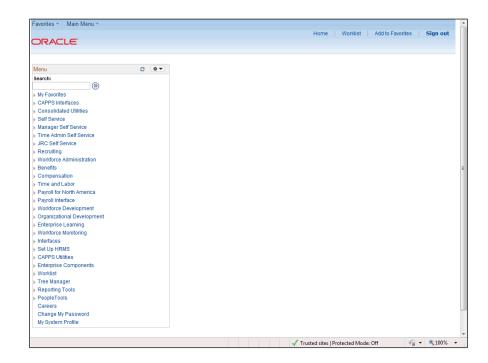
This lesson shows you how to sign in to the CAPPS HR/Payroll system, and also shows you your menu choices and options on the CAPPS HR Portal.

Step	Action
1.	As your Agency Go-Live date gets nearer, the CAPPS Deployment Team will send out the URL to the HR Portal, which is the gateway to the CAPPS HR/Payroll system as well as other CAPPS PeopleSoft applications.
	If this URL ever changes, IT will send out a notice.
	It is recommended that you save this URL as a Favorite in your Internet browser.
2.	The login page is where you will enter your <b>User ID</b> and <b>Secure Password</b> in the appropriate fields.
	If you do not have this information, please contact your agency password support personnel.
	The Secure Password is <b>Case Sensitive</b> . As you enter your password, the system will mask your entry with asterisks.
3.	Once you have entered the <b>User ID</b> and <b>Secure Password</b> you will click the <b>Sign In</b> button.

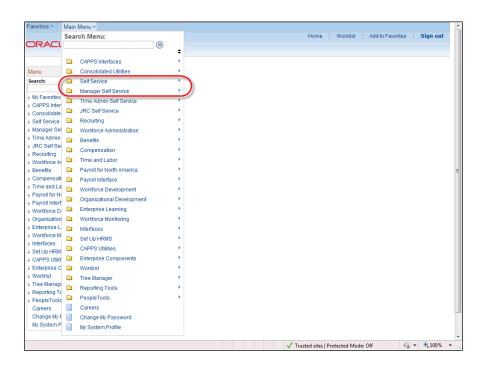
Step	Action
4.	The CAPPS HR Portal displays menu choices and options based on: (1) your role in the system, and (2) your security access to the system.  Employee Self Service is available to all employees.
5.	Manager Self Service is available to any employee with a role as a Manager in the system.
6.	Other PeopleSoft Core Applications might also be available to you, again depending on your role and your security access in the system.  The Human Capital Management link under PeopleSoft Core Applications takes you to the CAPPS HR/Payroll application.  NOTE: An Human Capital Management - RPT link is also available to those who have security access to run reports. (Not shown in this illustration)  CAPPS HR/Payroll stores data in two places: all HR data is stored in the HCM database, and a copy of that data is put into the HCM-RPT database. When you run a report, you are running it from the Reporting Database. The system is designed this way so that reporting does not adversely impact the responsiveness and efficiency of the live HCM system.



Step	Action
7.	The system displays the CAPPS HR/Payroll Application Main Menu.
	Please note that in addition to accessing ESS or MSS from the portal (the previous screen shot), you can also navigate to (Employee) <b>Self Service</b> or <b>Manager Self Service</b> from this Menu.



Step	Action
8.	Click the <b>Main Menu</b> button to see the same list of menu options and choices.
	Main Menu ▼



Step	Action
9.	Note that you can go to (Employee) <b>Self Service</b> or <b>Manager Self Service</b> from the <b>Main Menu</b> list.
	Also note that the choices displayed on the <b>Main Menu</b> are dependent on: (1) your job role in the system, and (2) your security access.
	Most employees will see a limited number of choices when they login to the CAPPS HR/Payroll system.

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Step	Action
10.	Because of security requirements, CAPPS logs you out of your application after a period of inactivity.
	A few minutes prior to timing out, the system provides a popup warning telling you that your browser session is about to end.
	If you click <b>OK</b> , though, the timer is reset, and your current session continues.

### **EUT Course 99 - CAPPS Fundamentals**



Step	Action
11.	If you get the Timeout Warning and do nothing, the system ends your session and logs you out. Your work is not saved.
	<b>NOTE</b> : The system does NOT save your work, it just ends your session and logs you out. It is recommended that you always save your work when you are leaving your desk.
	Click on the Sign in to PeopleSoft link to log back into CAPPS HR/Payroll.
12.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the <b>Signing In to the System</b> lesson. <b>End of Procedure.</b>

### Forgotten Password, Reset Password

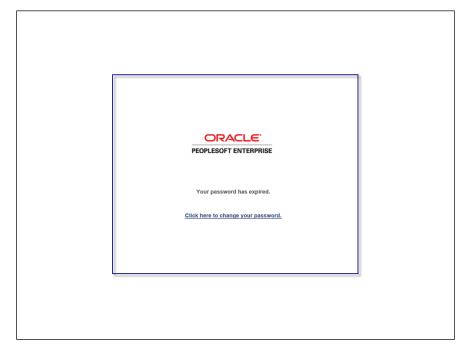
### Section 1, Lesson 3 Exercise - Forgotten Password, Reset Password

The CAPPS HR/Payroll system provides a number of alternatives for changing a password, resetting a password, and setting up a Password Hint.

#### **Procedure**

This lesson shows you how to reset a forgotten password, how to change a password, and how to set up a Password Hint.

Step	Action
1.	CAPPS HR/Payroll Password Reset
	If you have forgotten your password, contact your agency password support personnel.
	You will be sent a temporary password.
2.	You will receive a temporary password in an email.
3.	Enter your <b>User ID</b> and temporary <b>Password</b> to start the process of changing your password.
	In this example, you have entered your User ID and Secure Password already.



Step	Action
4.	The system tells you that your temporary password has expired.
	Click on the link to change your password.
	Click the Change Password link.
	Click here to change your password.

Step	Action
5.	Enter the temporary password (the one you received in an email) in the *Current Password field.
	Enter a *New Password, and enter it again in the *Confirm Password field.
	Click the Change Password link.
	Change Password
6.	The system confirms that your password has been changed.
7.	How to Set Up Password Hints
	In CAPPS HR/Payroll you can set up a password hint so that you can reset your own password.
	On the portal page, you would select the <b>Maintain Password Hint</b> link near the bottom of the first column.
8.	The system asks you to select a question from the drop down list.
	In this example, your question will be "What was the name of your first pet?" You may use the drop down arrow to select a different question. The <b>Response</b> must be at least 5 characters long.
	After selecting your question, entering your response information, you will click the <b>Save</b> button.
9.	Manual Password Reset
	You can also manually reset your own password. This method assumes that you are already logged in to the CAPPS HR/Payroll system.
	You would click the <b>Change Password</b> link near the bottom of the Left Column on the CAPPS HR/Payroll Portal page.
10.	Enter your current password in the *Current Password field.
	Enter a *New Password, and enter it again in the *Confirm Password field.
	Click the Change Password link.
	Change Password
11.	The system confirms that your password has been changed.

Step	Action
12.	How to use "I forgot/Change my password."
	If you have forgotten your password and you have set up a password hint, you can have a temporary password sent to you in an email. The system uses the email address stored in your User ID account.
	<b>NOTE:</b> You may have an email address on file in the system, but the system will only use a specific email address from the email field labelled "Business" in your User ID profile. If you do not receive the temporary password email, contact your agency password support personnel.
13.	To begin click the I forgot/Change my password link on the CAPPS login page.
14.	Enter your User ID, and then click on the Continue button.
15.	The system asks you for the <b>Response</b> to your Password Hint that you previously set up.
	You then click on the Email New Password button.
16.	If your <b>Response</b> is valid, the system will email you (to the email address on file) a temporary password.
	<b>NOTE:</b> You may have an email address on file in the system, but the system will only use a specific email address from the email field labelled "Business" in your User ID profile. If you do not receive the temporary password email, contact your agency password support personnel.
17.	The system sends you an email.
18.	Enter your <b>User ID</b> and temporary <b>Password</b> to start the process of changing your password.
	In this example, we have entered your <b>User ID</b> and <b>Secure Password</b> already.
19.	The system tells you that your temporary password has expired.
	Click on the link to change your password.
	Click the Change Password link.
	Click here to change your password.

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Enter the temporary password (the one you received in the email) in the *Current Password field.
Enter a *New Password, and enter it again in the *Confirm Password field.
Click the Change Password link.  Change Password
Charge Lassword
The system confirms that your password has been changed.
Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Forgotten Password, Reset Password lesson.  End of Procedure.
P C T C

### Section 2. Navigation Overview

After completing this section, you will be able to:

· Recognize universal navigation elements

#### **Universal Navigation Elements**

#### Section 2, Lesson 1 Exercise - Universal Navigation Elements

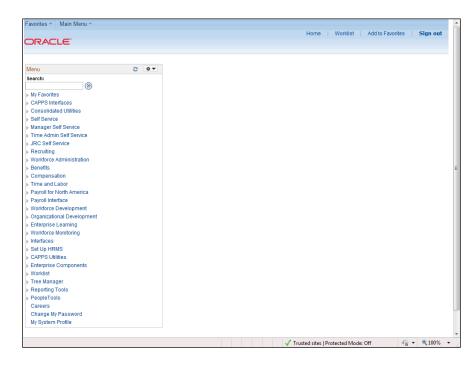
This lesson discusses some of the basic **navigation elements** common to all CAPPS HR/Payroll applications. Some navigation elements may or may not be available based on your security settings and application implementation.

The elements discussed in this lesson include:

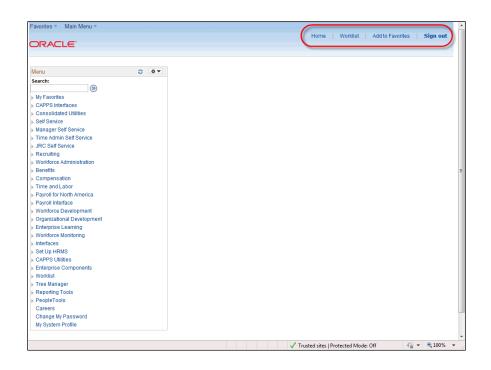
- Home page
- Universal navigation header items
- · Favorites menu
- Cascading menus (Main Menu)
- General navigation elements within a component (tabs, links)

#### **Procedure**

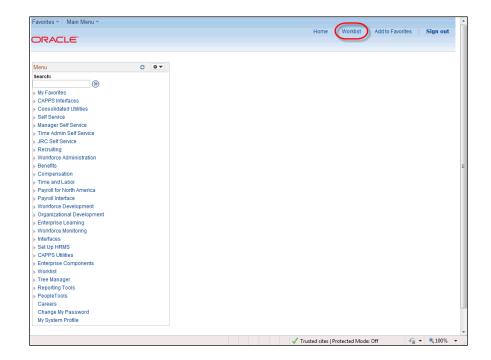
This lesson highlights some common navigation elements in the CAPPS HR/Payroll application.



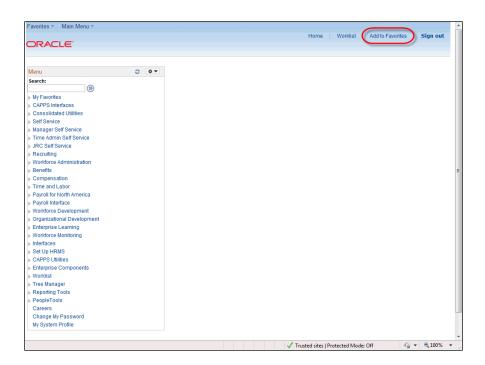
Step	Action
1.	The CAPPS HR/Payroll browser-based interface contains navigation elements that are the same as those found in other CAPPS applications.
	After you sign in to CAPPS, your <b>Home</b> page appears.



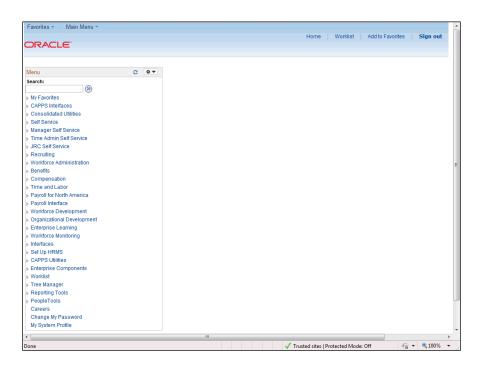
Step	Action
2.	The system usually displays a <b>universal navigation header</b> at the top of every page. This header might contain the following links:
	<ul> <li>Home</li> <li>Worklist</li> <li>Add to Favorites</li> <li>Sign out</li> </ul>
	Some links might not be available to a user; the presence or absence of a link is based on user security settings, as well as application implementation rules.



Step	Action
3.	The <b>Worklist</b> link tells the system to go to your worklist page.
	A worklist is an organized list of items waiting for your attention. The system automatically generates your worklist when you use a workflow-enabled application.
	The <b>Worklist</b> page provides summary information about all items on your personal worklist.
	The <b>Worklist</b> page also provides links for you to view additional details about an item, navigate to a page where you can perform an action (such as Approve) on an item, and (optionally) reassign a work item to someone else.
4.	If you are involved in approving items, those approvals will be worked from the Worklist.



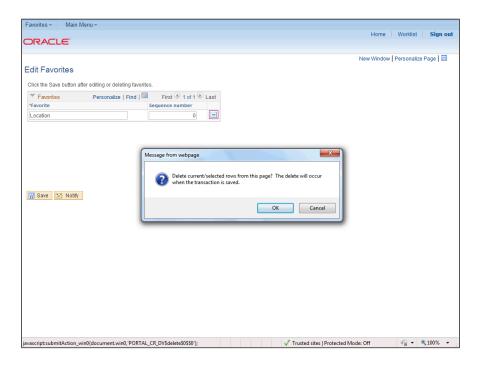
Step	Action
5.	Add to Favorites is a feature similar to a browser bookmark; use it for frequently used folders and content pages.
	Use <b>Add to Favorites</b> to add the current page to your list of favorites; Favorites can be accessed from the <b>Favorites</b> menu in the upper right corner of this page.



Step	Action
6.	The <b>Favorites</b> menu grants quick access to frequently used pages that you have added to <b>My Favorites</b> ; the system also maintains a list of <b>Recently Used</b> pages in this location.
	Clicking a link from the <b>Favorites</b> menu is a direct path to the page, and will bypass menu navigation.
	Click the <b>Favorites</b> button.  Favorites
7.	The <b>Favorites</b> menu has two sections. The top section will list <b>Recently Used</b> pages. This example shows that you recently accessed the <b>Location</b> page.
	You can go directly to the <b>Location</b> page without menu navigation. This can save time because you don't have to remember where a page is located in the menu structure.
	Click the <b>Location</b> menu item.
	Location
8.	The system takes you directly to the <b>Location</b> page.
	You did not use the menu structure to get to this page, but the system still leaves "breadcrumbs" across the top of the page.

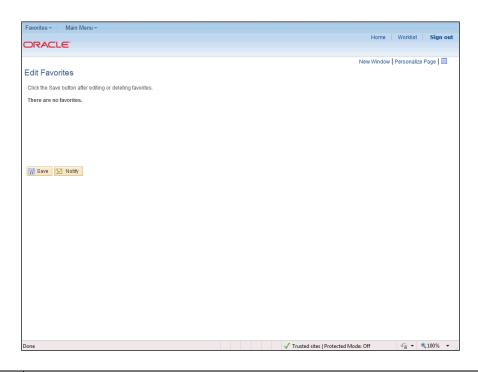
Step	Action
9.	Click the <b>Home</b> link to return to the Home page.
10.	In the next example, you will see how to add the <b>Location</b> page to the <b>Favorites</b> menu in the <b>My Favorites</b> section.
	Navigate to the <b>Location</b> page by clicking the <b>Set Up HRMS</b> link.  Set Up HRMS
11.	Click the Foundation Tables link. Foundation Tables
12.	Click the Organization link.  Organization
13.	Click the Location link.  Location
14.	The system opens the <b>Location</b> search page.
	Click the Add to Favorites link.  Add to Favorites
15.	Either accept the default <b>Description</b> , or enter your own description for this page.
	In this example, accept the default description of <b>Location</b> .
	Click the <b>OK</b> button.
	ОК
16.	The system displays a message telling you that the favorite has been saved.
	Click the <b>OK</b> button.
17.	Click the <b>Favorites</b> button to see if <b>Location</b> was added to your list of favorites.
18.	Location has been added to the My Favorites section of the Favorites menu.

Step	Action
19.	You can optionally change the name of a Favorite. You can also delete it from this list.
	Click the Edit Favorites menu item.
	Edit Favorites
20.	To edit the name of a Favorite, simply replace the entry 'Location' with one of your own choosing, and then hit the <b>Save</b> button.
21.	To delete a favorite, click the minus sign (-) next to the favorite to be deleted.
	Click the <b>Delete row 1</b> button.

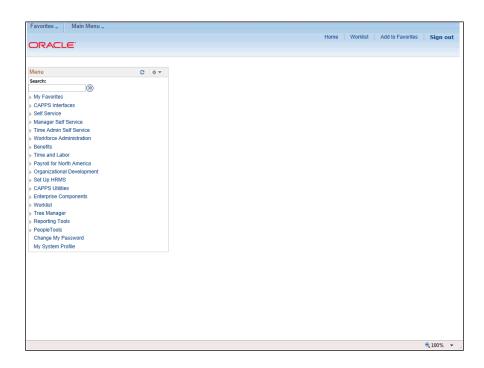


Step	Action
22.	The system asks you to confirm your deletion. You have the option, of course, to cancel this deletion.
	Confirm deletion by clicking the <b>OK</b> button.

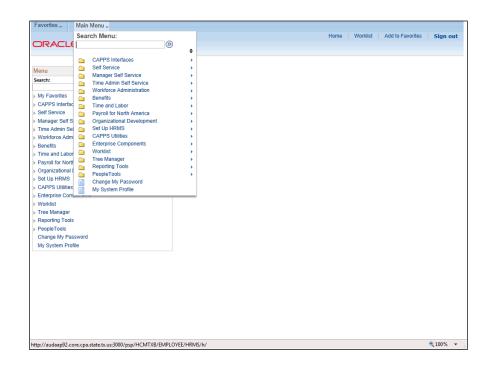
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Step	Action
23.	Save your work. This tells the system to "complete" the transaction.
	Click the Save button.
	□ Save
24.	You will see that <b>Location</b> was removed from the <b>My Favorites</b> list.
	Click the <b>Favorites</b> button.
	Favorites -
25.	Location is no longer listed under My Favorites.
	(Note that <b>Location</b> still appears on the <b>Recently Used</b> list; that's because the system maintains the <b>Recently Used</b> section of the <b>Favorites</b> menu.)



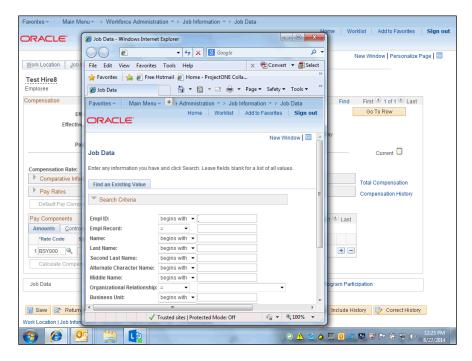
Step	Action
26.	Click the Main Menu button.
	Main Menu 🚽



Step	Action
27.	You may have noticed that the sort order for the Menu structure is not alphabetical. If you want to sort your menu alphabetically, there is a setting on this screen that you can change.
	Click the Sort Menu button.
	<b>*</b>
28.	Now the menu is sorted from A to Z.
	If you click the icon again, it reverses the sort.
	Click the Sort Menu button.
29.	You can see that the menu is now sorted from Z to A.
	Click the icon again to restore the menu to its original order.
	Click the <b>Sort Menu</b> button.
	▼
30.	When you are through using the system, click the <b>Sign out</b> link to sign out of the application.
	The system will log you out, and return you to the <b>Sign In</b> page.
31.	Now we will learn how to navigate to components and pages. In this example, we will navigate to the <b>Job Data</b> component.
	Click the Main Menu button.
	Main Menu ▼
32.	Click the Workforce Administration menu.
	☐ Workforce Administration ►
33.	Click the Job Information menu.
	☐ Job Information ▶

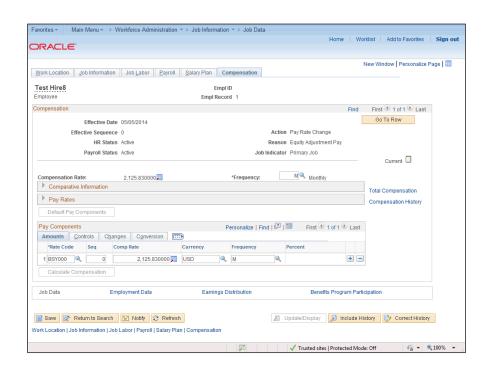
Step	Action
34.	CAPPS uses <b>cascading menus</b> to display menu choices.
	The menu structure is composed of hierarchical folders (or submenus) as well as component (or page) references to navigate to a specific application page.
	Folders are yellow, and look like a tabbed manila folder. A folder will always generate more choices.
	A component (or page) reference is blue, and looks like a sheet of paper.
	Click the Job Data link.
	Job Data
35.	On a <b>Search Criteria</b> page you can enter a value in any of the fields.
36.	Click the Search button.  Search
37.	The system displays the <b>Job Data</b> component.
	Notice how there are several tabs across the top.
38.	A Component has several pages (tabs) in the same window. These pages are related, and sometimes need to be completed in order.
	In this example of the <b>Job Data</b> component, the tabs are Work Location, Job Information, Job Labor, Payroll, Salary Plan, and Compensation.
	Click the Compensation tab.
	Compensation
39.	In this window, the tabs near the top of the page are also <b>links</b> at the bottom of the page.
	Other examples of component links might include links for <b>Go to</b> or <b>More</b> (not displayed here).
40.	Below the universal navigation header sits the <b>pagebar</b> , a series of links and buttons, such as <b>New Window</b> , <b>Personalize Page</b> , etc.
	Depending on security settings or application implementation rules, not all options may be available on a particular page.

Step	Action
41.	Use the <b>New Window</b> link to open a new browser window (or depending on your browser settings, a new tab). The new window (tab) is known as a child window.
	The child window typically replicates the same page from which you clicked <b>New Window</b> (in other words, in the same place in the system). From this new window, you can view or enter data. You can also navigate to anywhere else you need to go in CAPPS HR/Payroll.
	You can open as many child windows as needed using the New Window link.
	<b>NOTE: Do not use</b> the browser's File, New Window (or File, New Tab) feature. CAPPS does not support this type of functionality.
	Click the New Window link.  New Window



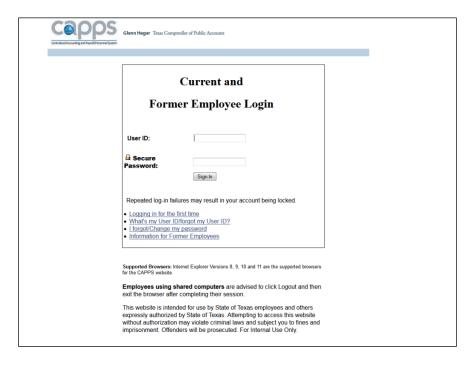
Step	Action
42.	The system opens a new browser window on the <b>Job Data</b> search page.
	Click the Maximize/Restore button.

Step	Action
43.	Click the Close button when you have finished using the new window. This action returns you to the original window.
	Click the Close button.
	X
44.	You can change your browser settings so that it opens a new tab in your browser instead of a new window.
	In Internet Explorer, the path is <b>Tools &gt; Internet Options &gt; Tabs Settings &gt; Always open pop-ups in a new tab</b> ( <i>note:</i> depending on your version of Internet Explorer, or Safari, or Google Chrome, or Firefox, your path to these settings may vary).
	For more help on this feature, contact the IT Help Desk.
45.	Now, each time you click the <b>New Window</b> link, a new tab is displayed at the top of the page instead of a new window.
	In this example, there are three Job Data tabs instead of three separate windows.



Step	Action
46.	A dotted line under a field (in this example, the employee name Test Hire8) indicates that there is a mouse-over pop-up image associated with this field.  As you hover the mouse over a dotted line field, a page pops up near the cursor, and remains until you move the cursor away from that field.  Point to the Test Hire8 Employee Name.  Test Hire8
47.	More information is displayed in this pop-up page about this employee: Title, Department, Manager, etc.  Moving the cursor away from the dotted line field causes the pop-up page to disappear.
48.	If you make changes to the data on a page, you must click the <b>Save</b> button in order for the system to commit your changes to the database.  Pages in a component are treated as a single entity when you try to save data. If you have not entered all required fields, the system prompts you to enter additional data, even when required fields are not currently visible (in other words, a required field MIGHT be on another tab in this component).  Click the <b>Save</b> button.
49.	When you have finished using CAPPS, you should sign out of the system before you close your browser window. This tells the system to close out your session, and the system can do various clean-up procedures to securely log you out of the CAPPS system.  Click the Sign out link.
50.	The system logs you off and returns you to the <b>Sign In</b> page.

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Step	Action
51.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Universal Navigation
	Elements lesson.
	End of Procedure.

#### **Using Personal Preferences**

#### Section 2, Lesson 2 Exercise - Using Personal Preferences

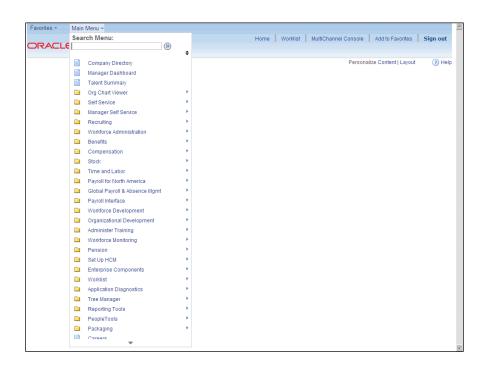
In CAPPS HR /Payroll, you can set some personal preferences to use in the system.

To set personal preferences, use these links located at the bottom of the Main Menu:

- · Change my password
- My System Profile

#### **Procedure**

This lesson covers how to use Personal Preferences in the CAPPS HR/Payroll system.



Step	Action
1.	CAPPS HR/Payroll lets you personalize your workspace based on your needs, style of work, preference for mouse or keyboard, and other options.
	Begin by navigating to the <b>Change Password</b> page.
	Point to the Scroll Down button on the Main Menu.
2.	Click the Change My Password menu item.  Change My Password
3.	Use the <b>Change Password</b> page to reset your PeopleSoft password.
4.	Your administrator may implement specific password controls, such as a minimum number of characters, as well as a mix of types of characters, which could result in additional requirements for password changes.
5.	You must click the Change Password button to save your changes.
6.	Navigate to the <b>General Profile Information</b> page.
	Click the Main Menu link.
	Main Menu 🕶
7.	Click on the Scroll Down button on the Main Menu.

### **EUT Course 99 - CAPPS Fundamentals**

Step	Action
8.	Click the My System Profile menu item.
	My System Profile
9.	Use the <b>General Profile Information</b> page to set general profile preferences.
	Options include changing your password, setting up or changing your password hints, choosing your preferred language and currency code, assigning an alternate user for your workflow or messaging while you are away, workflow attributes, and your primary email address.
	Some of these options might not be available to all users, depending on security settings and job role responsibilities in CAPPS HR/Payroll.
10.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the <b>Using Personal Preferences</b> lesson.
	End of Procedure.

### Section 3. Using Keys and Search Pages

This section provides an overview of **keys** and **search pages**, and describes how to use **search pages** to retrieve the data you need.

Upon completion of this section, you will be able to:

- · Describe how keys are used to perform a search
- Perform a Basic and Advanced search
- Use an operator to perform a search
- Use a wildcard to perform a search

#### **Understanding Keys**

#### Section 3, Lesson 1 Exercise - Understanding Keys

This lesson is a brief introduction to keys and key fields.

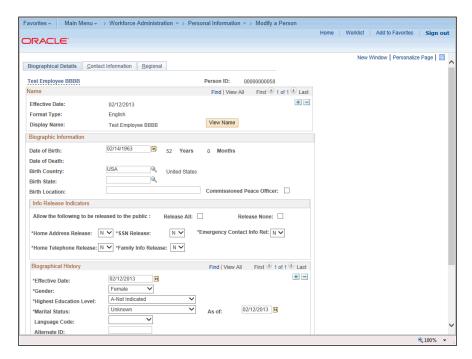
A field -- or a combination of fields -- that uniquely identifies your data is called a **key**. For example, the Employee ID field (**Empl ID**) uniquely identifies an employee record, so **Empl ID** is a **key field**.

As another example, if your employees enroll in training classes, then the combination of Employee ID, Course Code, and Course Start Date uniquely identifies an enrollment request. In this case, those three fields are the **key fields** for a particular enrollment request.

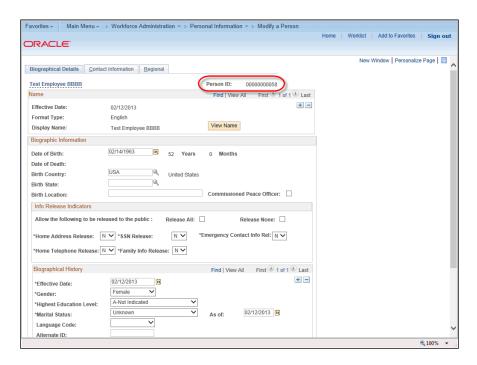
Whenever you open a page or component in CAPPS HR/Payroll, a search page typically appears, allowing you to search using the keys needed to locate the data you need.

#### **Procedure**

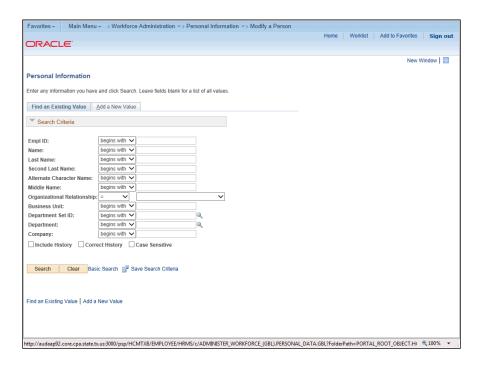
This lesson is a brief introduction to keys and key fields.



Step	Action
1.	A field – or a combination of fields – uniquely identifies every row in a table in the CAPPS HR/Payroll database. For example, a <b>Person ID</b> uniquely identifies each row in the <b>Personal Information</b> table.
2.	Most transaction pages or components have search records associated with them. If you select other pages that have a common search record (such as pages within a component, or an associated link), you will not be asked to enter search criteria again.
	You are prompted for new search keys only when you select a new page outside of a component, and the new page uses different keys.



Step	Action
3.	Fields that uniquely identify your data are called <b>keys</b> . To display a page, you enter the search key(s) on the search page so that the system can retrieve the correct row of data.
	For example, if you want to review a summary of absence history for your employees, you must specify or search for the data by using a <b>Person ID</b> .
4.	A search record is the list of defined search keys that help you locate data. The search keys are the fields you are prompted for on a search page.
	For example, you can search for an employee by using one or a combination of the keys displayed on this page.



Step	Action
5.	Let's look at searching for someone using key fields.
	We will use the <b>Personal Information Search Criteria</b> page as our example.
	Use the <b>Find an Existing Value</b> tab to look up someone. Narrow your search by entering search criteria in more than one field. Full or partial values may be entered in any of the search criteria fields.
	You are not sure of the exact employee ID but know that it begins with zero.
	Enter 0 into the Empl ID begins with field.
6.	There could be hundreds (or thousands) of employee IDs beginning with zero.
	The more search criteria you enter, the more specific your search will be.
	In this example you are going to use a name that begins with 'test,' so enter test in the Name field.

Step	Action
7.	You know that the last name <b>contains</b> the letters ' <b>rp</b> .'
	Click the <b>begins with for Last Name</b> drop-down list.
	begins with ▼
8.	Click the contains list item.
9.	Enter rp into the Last Name contains field.
10.	Click the <b>Search</b> button to find the record(s) that match these values.  Search
11.	The system retrieves nine (9) records matching your search criteria, and displays them in the <b>Search Results</b> grid.
	In this example, all nine records have an Empl ID that begins with <b>0</b> , a Name that begins with <b>TEST</b> , and a Last Name that contains <b>RP</b> .
12.	The values in the Search Results grid are all links because we are on an Advanced Search page.
	In the next lesson (Understanding Search Pages), you will learn the difference between an Advanced Search page and a Basic Search page.
	To open the Personal Information component for a particular result, click on a link in that particular row.
	Click the 0000000193 link.
13.	The system displays the Personal Information component for Test BRP1, who has a Person ID of 00000000193.
	The component displays the <b>Biographical Details</b> tab; the <b>Contact Information</b> and <b>Regional</b> tabs provide additional details for this Person.
14.	At the bottom of the page, <b>Previous in List</b> and <b>Next in List</b> allow you to view adjacent records without going back to the <b>Search Results</b> page.
	<b>Previous in List</b> is grayed out since this is the first record in the <b>Search Results</b> grid.
15.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the <b>Understanding Keys</b> lesson. <b>End of Procedure.</b>

# CAPPS HR/PAYROLL EUT Course 99 – CAPPS Fundamentals

#### **Understanding Search Pages**

#### Section 3, Lesson 2 Exercise - Understanding Search Pages

This lesson introduces you to Searching in CAPPS HR/Payroll.

When you open a page or component, a search page appears, prompting you for the search keys needed to locate the data. To help you easily find the data you are looking for, especially when there are many rows of data, CAPPS provides a Search feature. Search **operators** enable you to search using limited amounts of information.

There are two types of search pages:

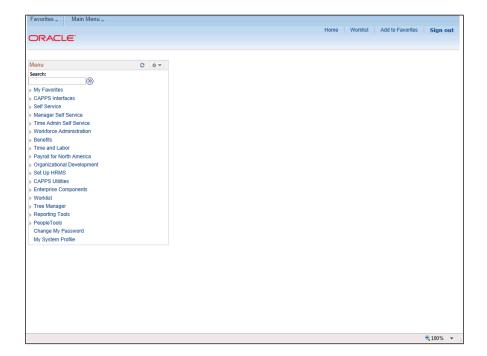
- 1. Basic Search pages, and
- 2. Advanced Search pages

A **Basic Search** page lets you search by just one field at a time. If the data you are looking for has more than one search field, select the appropriate field from the Search drop-down list box. You can perform a search using a partial string or a full value.

On an **Advanced Search** page, you can easily filter your results and narrow your search by searching on more than one field at a time.

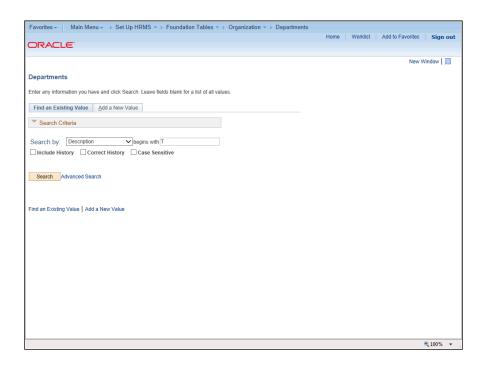
#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces you to Search functionality in CAPPS HR/Payroll.



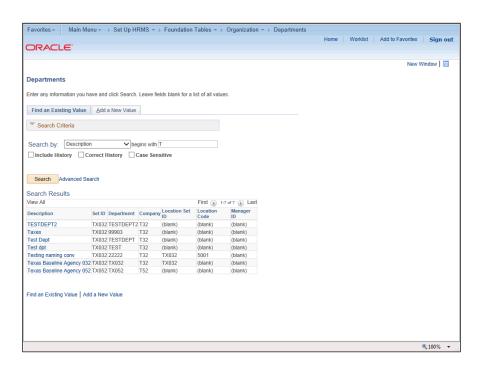
Step	Action
1.	In this lesson, you will learn about basic and advanced searches using keys and operators.
	Begin by navigating to the <b>Location</b> page.
	Click the Main Menu button.
	Main Menu .
2.	Click the Set Up HRMS menu.
	Set Up HRMS
3.	Click the Foundation Tables menu.
	Foundation Tables
4.	Click the Organization menu.  Organization
5.	Click the Location link.
	Location
6.	When you select a page such as <b>Location</b> , the system often displays a <b>Find an Existing Value</b> tab (or something similar) that lets you search for a particular value or values.
	In this example, the default search page is an <b>Advanced Search</b> page because multiple fields (Location Code, Description, Geog Location Code, etc.) are available for searching.
7.	There are significant differences between an Advanced Search and a Basic Search.
	Click the Basic Search link.
	Basic Search
8.	Typically, a <b>Basic</b> Search page offers one field (or at most two fields) with which you may search for data.
	The drop-down list (which in this example shows <b>SetID</b> ) allows you to pick which key field you want to search.
	In this example you will use the Basic search feature to search on <b>SetID</b> = <b>TX032</b> .
	Click the Search button.
	Search
9.	The system displays 10 rows of results in the <b>Search Results</b> grid. These 10 locations are stored in the <b>SetID</b> = <b>TX032</b> .

Step	Action
10.	Here is another example of a Basic Search page, but this time you are looking up a Department.
	On a Basic Search page, you have the option of changing the search criteria.
	The <b>Search by</b> drop-down list lets you select a different search key (a different field) to search against. You can enter full or partial values for the key field.
	For example, assume that you do not know the SetID of the Department, but you do know that the Description begins with <b>T</b> .
	Click the button to the right of the <b>Search by</b> field.
11.	Click the <b>Description</b> list item.  Description
12.	Enter "T" into the Description begins with field.



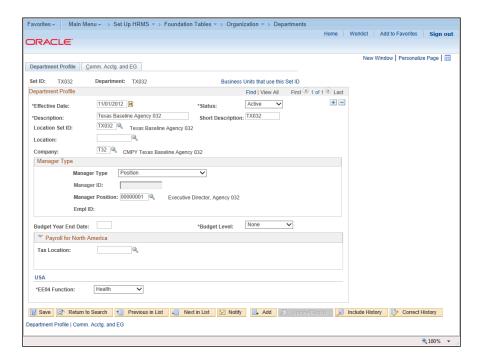
Step	Action
13.	Click the <b>Search</b> button.
	Search

Step	Action
14.	The system shows all rows matching your search criteria in the <b>Search Results</b> grid.
	In this example, these 7 departments all have a Description that begins with <b>T</b> . You are looking for the Texas Baseline Agency 032.

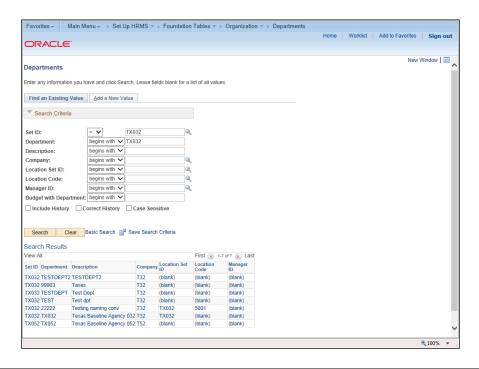


Step	Action
15.	Another significant difference between a Basic Search and an Advanced Search: on a basic search page, <i>only the first column</i> in the Search Results grid is displayed as a link.
	Click the Texas Baseline Agency 032 link.  Texas Baseline Agency 032
16.	The system displays the <b>Departments</b> component; the first tab is the <b>Department Profile</b> page for the <b>Texas Baseline Agency 032</b> department.
	Note: The <b>Key Fields</b> from the search page appear at the top of this page as displayonly fields:
	SetID = TX032, and Department [Code] = TX032

Step	Action
17.	The system has two useful buttons at the bottom of the page.
	<b>Previous in List</b> goes to the previous item from the <b>Search Results</b> grid we saw earlier.
18.	Next in List takes you to the next item from the Search Results Grid.

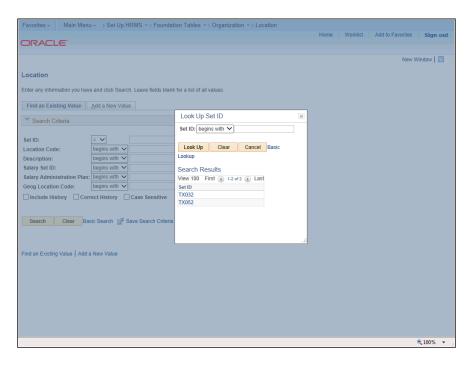


Step	Action
19.	If you want to start a new Search, click the <b>Return to Search</b> button.
	Click the Return to Search button.  Return to Search

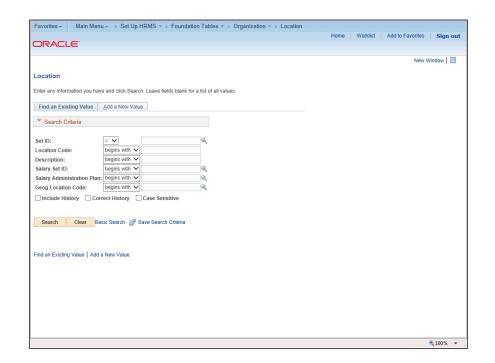


Step	Action
20.	The system takes you back to the Advanced Search page, displaying the previous search's criteria and results.
	To search again with new criteria, use the <b>Clear</b> button.
	Click the Clear button.
	Clear
21.	In many cases, a Search requires at least one field with some criteria entered.
	Click the Search button.
	Search
22.	In this example (searching for a <b>Location</b> ), the <b>SetID</b> field is required in order to do a search on the Location page.
	The system usually highlights the required field in red, and the error message is telling you that you must enter a value in this empty field.
	Click the <b>OK</b> button.
	ОК
23.	Enter "TX032" into the SetID field.

Step	Action
24.	Click the Search button.  Search
25.	There is a functional limitation to the Search Results in CAPPS. If the system finds 300 results, it will stop searching any further, and will present those 300 rows in the <b>Search Results</b> grid.  The limitation is built in for efficiency and performance reasons.  This, of course, forces you to narrow your search using various criteria.
26.	Typically, the system displays the first 100 rows of results on this first page, and navigation buttons let you view the remaining entries in the <b>Search Results</b> grid.
27.	Use the browser's Vertical Scrollbar to scroll down through the first 100 rows of data in the <b>Search Results</b> grid.
28.	Click the right arrow (the <b>Show next rows</b> button) at the top of the grid to view the next set of listings (for this example, we mean rows 101 - 200).  Click the <b>Show next rows</b> button.
29.	The system displays the second page of results.
30.	Sometimes, you may not remember the appropriate values for a field. You can use the <b>Lookup</b> icon (the magnifying glass icon) next to any field to see the possible values that can go into that field.  Click the <b>Lookup</b> button.
31.	The system opens up a modal pop-up window, and displays the <b>Look Up SetID</b> page.  In this example, there are 2 SetID's listed: TX032 and TX052.



Step	Action
32.	Click the Cancel button.
	Cancel



Step	Action
33.	You can narrow a search by using a key (or combination of keys) with full or partial values.
	For example, you know that the location you are looking for is associated with SetID = <b>TX032</b> , and the Location Code begins with <b>5</b> .
	Enter "TX032"into the SetID field.
34.	Enter "5" into the Location Code field.
35.	Click the Search button.  Search
36.	The system returns 5 rows that match these criteria, and displays them in the <b>Search Results</b> grid.
37.	On an Advanced Search page, all the columns in the Search Results grid list will have values displayed as links.  Click the <b>5002</b> link in the <b>Description</b> column.
	5002 - 12451 Twinkle Toes Cir
38.	The system displays the <b>Location Address</b> page (of the Location component) for the <b>5002</b> Location.
	The system provides <b>Search List Navigation</b> buttons to help you process your search results. These buttons are below the informational area of the page.
39.	The <b>Return to Search</b> button returns you to the search page for this particular transaction type.
40.	The <b>Previous in List</b> button displays data for the previous item in your <b>Search Results</b> grid seen earlier.
	(This button will be grayed out if the data displayed is the first row in the Search Results grid.)
41.	The <b>Next in List</b> button displays data for the previous item in your <b>Search Results</b> grid seen earlier.
	(This button will be grayed out if the data displayed is the last row in the Search Results grid.)

Step	Action
42.	The <b>Search Results</b> grid had 5 rows of data.
	Click the Next in List button.
	→ Next in List
43.	The next Location record from the Search Results grid is for the 5003 location.
	You can continue to use the <b>Next in List</b> and <b>Previous in List</b> buttons to look at all the rows from your <b>Search Results</b> grid.
44.	You can also return to the search page for additional searches.
	Click the Return to Search button.
	Return to Search
45.	If you plan to use these search criteria again, you can save them.
	Click the Save Search Criteria link.
	Save Search Criteria
46.	Name your search.
	Enter "TX032 Loc 5" into the Name of Search field.
47.	Click the Save button.
	Save
48.	The system confirms that it saved your search.
	Click the Return to Advanced Search link.
	Return to Advanced Search
49.	A new field appears just under the <b>Search Criteria</b> header: <b>Use Saved Search</b> . You can select a saved search from this drop-down list.
	Once a search has been saved, that specific search record is available for use in this page (as well as other search pages as long as they use the same search record).
50.	You can also delete a saved search by using the <b>Delete Saved Search</b> link.

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Step	Action
51.	For any criteria, you can use the <b>Case Sensitive</b> option. Select this option by clicking the checkbox next to it.
	This forces the search results to match the case you enter in the criteria fields
	Case Sensitive refers to upper-case letters (A, B, C, etc.) and lower-case letters (a, b, c, etc.).
	Case Sensitive means that <i>test</i> is NOT the same as <i>Test</i> .
52.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Understanding Search Pages lesson. End of Procedure.

#### **Using Operators and Wildcards**

#### Section 3, Lesson 3 Exercise - Using Operators and Wildcards

To help you easily find the data you are looking for, especially when there may be many rows of data to search, CAPPS provides the Search feature. Search functionality lets you search using limited amounts of information, such as a partial string of numbers for an employee ID, using search **Operators**. Operators include filter criteria such as:

- begins with
- contains
- > (greater than)
- < (less than)
- etc.

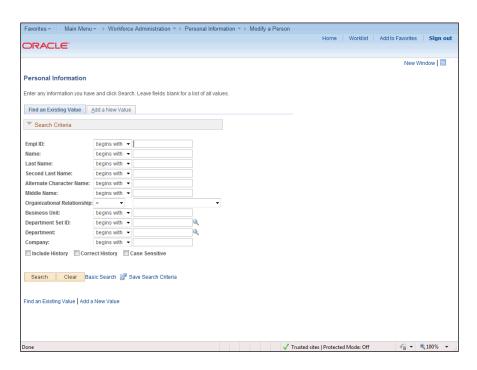
On an **Advanced Search** page, you can narrow your search by searching on more than one field at a time and by using a variety of search operators.

A **wildcard** is a special symbol that can stand for one or more characters. Wildcards are useful in retrieving data when you are unsure of the possible values. Wildcards only work with the operators 'begins with' and 'contains.'

#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces using **Operators** and **Wildcards** while searching in CAPPS HR/Payroll.

Step	Action
1.	Recall that you saw Search pages in the lesson <b>Understanding Search Pages CAPPS HR/Payroll</b> .
	Take a closer look at the <b>Personal Information</b> Search Criteria page. This is an Advanced Search page, because multiple fields are available for use as criteria in narrowing down a search.



Step	Action
2.	You can narrow your search by entering criteria in more than one field, and by entering a variety of search <b>Operators</b> . In this example, the displayed operators are "begins with" and "=." (You will see a more complete list of operators shortly.)  On an <b>Advanced Search</b> page, you can use different operators, in multiple fields.  You want to look up Personal information for an employee, but you have limited information to use for searching. You don't know the employee ID, but you do know that it begins with zero.
	Enter 0 into the Empl ID begins with field.  Empl ID: begins with ▼

Step	Action
3.	There could be hundreds (or thousands) of <b>Empl IDs</b> (Employee IDs) beginning with zero.
	You know the employee's <b>Name</b> begins with test; enter <b>test</b> into the <b>Name</b> field.
	Name: begins with ▼
4.	Click the <b>begins with for Last Name</b> dropdown list.  begins with ▼
5.	Here is a complete list of <b>Operators</b> for use in searching a field; not all operators are appropriate for all types of fields.
	<b>begins with</b> : search a <i>text field</i> using a string of alpha and/or numeric characters; the system finds values that match the string at the <i>beginning</i> of the field.
	<b>contains</b> : search a <i>text field</i> using a string of alpha and/or numeric characters; the system finds values that match the string as long as the field <i>contains</i> the string of characters, anywhere in the field.
6.	= (Equals): search <i>any field</i> for an exact match using a string of characters; the system finds values that <i>exactly</i> match the string of characters.
	<b>not = (not equal to)</b> ; search <i>any field</i> using a string of characters; the system finds values that <i>do NOT</i> exactly match the string of characters.
7.	< (less than): search <i>any field</i> using a string of characters; the system finds values that are less than the string of characters.
	<= (less than or equal to): search <i>any field</i> using a string of characters; the system finds values that are less than or equal to the string of characters.
	> (greater than): search <i>any field</i> using a string of characters; the system finds values that are greater than the string of characters.
	>= (greater than or equal to): search <i>any field</i> using a string of characters; the system finds values that are greater than or equal to the string of characters.
8.	<b>between</b> : when choosing <i>between</i> , the system opens two criteria fields; enter a minimum value in the first field, and a maximum value in the second field; search <i>any field</i> using a string of characters; the system finds values that are <b>between</b> the search criteria strings.
	in: when choosing <i>in</i> , the system allows you to enter a comma separated <i>list</i> of values; search <i>any field</i> using a string of characters; input multiple comma separated strings; the system finds values that are in your list.

Step	Action
9.	You know that the last name <b>contains</b> the letters "rp."
	Click the <b>contains</b> list item.
	contains
10.	Enter rp into the Last Name contains field.
	Last Name: contains ▼
11.	Your search criteria are:  Empl ID begins with '0'  Name begins with 'test'  Last Name contains 'rp'
	Click the <b>Search</b> button to find the record(s) that match these values.  Search
12.	9 (nine) records are displayed in the <b>Search Results</b> grid matching these search criteria.
13.	If the search criteria you entered is a search that you may use again, you can save the search.
	Click the Save Search Criteria link.  Save Search Criteria
14.	The system displays the <b>Save Search As</b> page. Note that this page lists the criteria that will be saved for this search.
	Give the search a meaningful name.
	Enter Personal Info 0 TEST RP into the Name of Search: field.
15.	Click the Save button.
16.	The system will confirm that it saved your search.
	Click the Return to Advanced Search link.  Return to Advanced Search
17.	A Use Saved Search field appears just under the Search Criteria header; you can select a saved search from this drop-down list.
	Once a search has been saved, that specific search record is available for use in this page (as well as other search pages as long as they use the same search record).

Step	Action
18.	You can also delete any saved search by first selecting it in the <b>Use Saved Search</b> field, and then clicking on the <b>Delete Saved Search</b> link.
19.	To clear all fields of any search criteria, click the Clear button.
20.	In addition to <b>operators</b> , searching in CAPPS HR/Payroll supports wildcards.
	Wildcard characters can only be used in <b>text</b> fields, and will only work with the first two operators: <b>begins with</b> and <b>contains</b> .
21.	Two <b>wildcard characters</b> can help you find information by "standing for" one or more characters in your search string.
	% (percent sign): use the percent sign as a wildcard for one or many characters.
	_ (underscore): use the underscore as a wildcard for only one character.
22.	For example, using the underscore character, you could search for this string:
	"st_ve"
	and the system might find the values:
	Steve
23.	If you used the percent sign character, you could search for this string:
25.	
	"st%"
	and the system might find the values:
	Steve
	stove
	Stephanie ST
	31
	Notice that the last value, ST, is found because the % character can also mean "no characters."
24.	You are looking up Personal Information for an employee, and you know that the <b>Empl ID</b> begins with '0' and also contains '99' but your are not sure of any intervening digits.
	Enter 0%99 into the Empl ID field.
	Empl ID: begins with ▼
25.	Click the Search button.
	Search

Step	Action
26.	The system finds three rows of data:
	Empl ID 0000000099 and Empl ID 0000000199 and Empl ID 0000000299.
	The system retrieved 3 rows into the <b>Search Results</b> grid, because each begins with '0' and each contains the characters '99' somewhere after the initial 0.
27.	While the <b>percent sign</b> matches one or more characters, the <b>underscore</b> wildcard matches a single character only.
	Enter 0_99 into the Empl ID field.
	Empl ID: begins with ▼
28.	Click the Search button.
29.	We searched for an <b>Empl ID</b> where the four-digit value begins with '0,' has any
29.	character in the second position, and ends with '99.'
	The system returns the message "No matching values were found."
30.	Enter 00000002_1 into the Empl ID field.
	Empl ID: begins with ▼
31.	Click the Search button.
	Search
32.	Click the Vertical Scrollbar to scroll down the page.
33.	The system found 6 (six) rows of data.
	0000000201 0000000211 (it found this value twice, because this <b>Empl ID</b> exists in two separate Business Units) 00000000221 0000000251 00000000261
	In all cases, there is a single digit between '000000002' and '1' in the <b>Empl ID</b> .
34.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Using Operators and Wildcards lesson.  End of Procedure.

# CAPPS HR/PAYROLL EUT Course 99 – CAPPS Fundamentals

#### Section 4. Working with Pages

Viewing data on pages is how you use CAPPS HR/Payroll (PeopleSoft) applications.

The system presents data in a variety of ways, including reports, grids, fields, and tables. You should recognize and understand the methods for working with **pages**, since you will use pages in most CAPPS HR/Payroll applications.

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- · Describe page controls.
- Use PeopleSoft grids.
- Use the Find feature in PeopleSoft grids.

#### **Recognizing Page Controls**

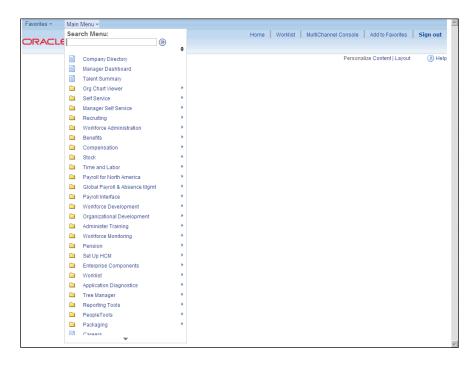
#### Section 4, Lesson 1 Exercise - Recognizing Page Controls

**Page controls** include several types of **data entry fields**, designed to offer different ways to enter and maintain information. Recognizing each type of data entry field helps you use the system more efficiently.

In this lesson, one of your employees is taking a leave for one month in order to volunteer for a local organization. You will update the **Volunteer Activities** page with her information.

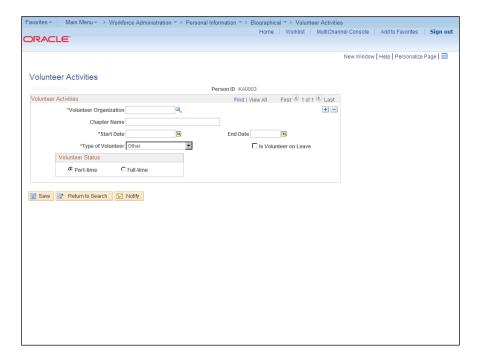
#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces various types of fields and page controls in CAPPS HR/Payroll.



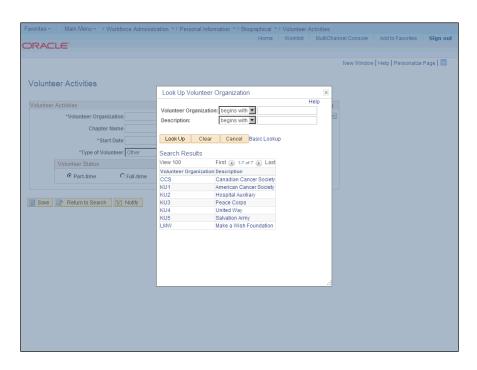
Step	Action
1.	Begin by navigating to the <b>Volunteer Activities</b> page.
	NOTE: This lesson shows you various types of fields on a typical page in CAPPS HR/Payroll.
	Click the Workforce Administration menu.
	☐ Workforce Administration ►
2.	Click the Personal Information menu.
	Personal Information
3.	Click the Biographical menu.
	Biographical     ▶
4.	Click the Volunteer Activities menu item.
	Volunteer Activities
5.	Enter "KA3003" into the Empl ID field.
6.	Click the Search button.
	Search

Step	Action
7.	Take a look at the Volunteer Activities page.
	On many pages, one or more fields are required. You must enter a valid value in a required field before you can save the page. A required field is usually marked with an asterisk (*).
	Asterisks next to Volunteer Organization, Start Date, and Type of Volunteer indicate that these are required fields on this particular page.
8.	Take a closer look at the *Volunteer Organization field.
	This field is an <b>edit box with prompt button</b> . If you know the value you want to use here, you can enter it by typing it into the edit box.
	This field also has a <b>Look up</b> button, which looks like a magnifying glass. The button can be used to look up a valid value for this field.



Step	Action
9.	Click the Look up button.

Step	Action
10.	The system opens up a special type of popup window, a <b>modal prompt</b> .
	A <b>Modal prompt</b> is a child window that requires your input before you can return to the originating page.
	In this example, the popup window is the <b>Look Up Volunteer Organization</b> modal prompt. There are two columns of data: <b>Volunteer Organization</b> , and <b>Description</b> .



Step	Action
11.	The Look Up Volunteer Organization page displays a list of all valid values for the *Volunteer Organization field. In this example, there are seven (7) volunteer organizations in the database. Emplo TestE will be volunteering at the Make a Wish Foundation.  Click the Make a Wish Foundation link.
12.	Once you select a value from the modal prompt, the system returns you to the original page, and enters the appropriate information into the field.
	In this example, LMW is the Volunteer Organization, and Make a Wish Foundation is the description next to the field.

Step	Action
13.	<b>Chapter Name</b> is an <b>edit box</b> field. This type of field is also known as a "free-form text" field.
	An edit box is a rectangular box into which you enter data. The number of characters you can enter is usually determined by the length of the field.
	An edit box will typically accept any alpha, numeric, or special characters, and usually there is no validation of data in a free-form text field like this.
14.	In this example, add the chapter name for the organization. Note that this is an optional field on this page.
	Enter "Belmont County" into the Chapter Name field.
15.	The *Start Date field is a typical date field in CAPPS HR/Payroll.
	A date field has a special date prompt button, which looks like a calendar page icon. Clicking this button opens a small calendar modal prompt that displays the current month and day. If you click on a specific day in the calendar, that value will be entered in this field.
	A shortcut to entering today's date is to type the character 't' or 'T' or to type the word 'today' into the date field. When you tab out of the date field, or save this page, the system will convert any of those three shortcut values into the current system date in the correct date format.
16.	Click the Choose Date button.
17.	In this example, you want to select a start date of July 2, 2013.
	Click the <b>Month</b> dropdown list.  June
18.	Click on the July list item.
19.	Click the 2 link.
20.	When you selected the day (2) from the modal prompt calendar for July 2013, the system closed the popup calendar window, and entered the properly formatted date into the *Start Date field.

Step	Action
21.	The *Type of Volunteer field is a list box, or combobox.
	This kind of field has a dropdown list which can be shown by clicking on the downward-facing triangle icon on the far right of this box.
	A list box is similar to an edit box with prompt button. Click the down arrow to display a list of values from which you can select a single option.
22.	In this example, Emplo's volunteer work is administrative.
	Click the <b>Type of Volunteer</b> dropdown list.
23.	Usually, a list box will have a limited number of choices (in this example, only five (5) choices are possible).
	Click the <b>Administrative</b> list item.
	Administrative
24.	A <b>checkbox</b> is a small square box that turns an option <b>On</b> or <b>Off</b> .
	Select the box by clicking on it, and the system adds a check mark to the box, and turns this option <b>ON</b> . Click on the box again, and the system removes the check mark, and turns the option <b>OFF</b> .
	Sometimes, the default value for a checkbox is ON, so the system will display the page with the box already checked.
	Each checkbox on a page operates independently: in other words, you can select one, many, or all checkboxes, because they each control an on/off switch for a different option or setting.
25.	In this example, the <b>Is Volunteer on Leave</b> checkbox option is off, and you want to turn it on.
	Click the Is Volunteer on Leave option.
26.	Radio buttons are NOT independent of one another within a group.
	A radio button is a small round button representing one option in a group of mutually exclusive options. Only one radio button in a group can be selected (or ON) at a time.
	The Volunteer Status group box has two radio buttons: Part-time, and Full-time.

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Step	Action
27.	In this example, change the Volunteer Status to <b>Full-time</b> .
	Click the <b>Full-time</b> option.
28.	The only way to tell the CAPPS HR/Payroll system that you are finished is to <b>Save</b> your work.
	<b>NOTE</b> : There is no Auto-Save functionality (like the Auto-Save found in MS Word or Excel) in CAPPS HR/Payroll. If you do not save your work, it will not be saved to the system.
	Click the Save button.
29.	You have successfully used several page controls to update a record in a CAPPS HR/Payroll application.
	Now let's look at a <b>long edit box</b> .
	Navigate to the <b>General Comments</b> page to see a long edit box. In the breadcrumbs (navigation path) at the top of the page, find the name of the appropriate menu item, and click it to display its cascading menu.
	Click the <b>Biographical</b> link.
	Biographical *
30.	Click the General Comments menu item.  General Comments
31.	The <b>Comment</b> field is a multi-line free-form text box. You can enter lengthy text into these types of fields.
32.	If you enter more lines than can be displayed in the default size of the box, a vertical scroll bar will appear on the right side of the box. You can continue entering text up to the character limit of the field, which in some cases is quite large.
	Use the scroll bar to move through the text.
33.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the <b>Recognizing Page Controls</b> lesson. <b>End of Procedure.</b>

### **Using PeopleSoft Grids**

Section 4, Lesson 2 Exercise - Using PeopleSoft Grids

#### **EUT Course 99 - CAPPS Fundamentals**

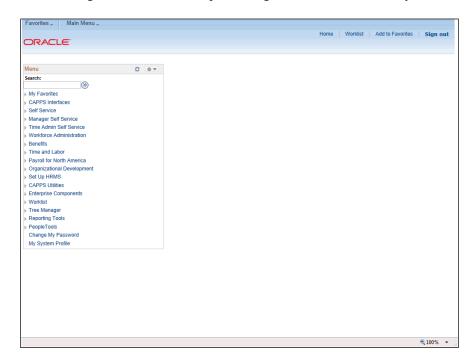
In **grids**, fields appear as columns, and are similar to columns in a spreadsheet. Fields in a grid belong to one table in your database.

Each row of data in the grid represents one record from that table, and is similar to a row in a spreadsheet.

**Grids** let you look at and distinguish rows of data. A grid may also let you add, edit, and view multiple occurrences of data for a group of fields on a page.

#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces grids as a method of presenting data in CAPPS HR/Payroll.

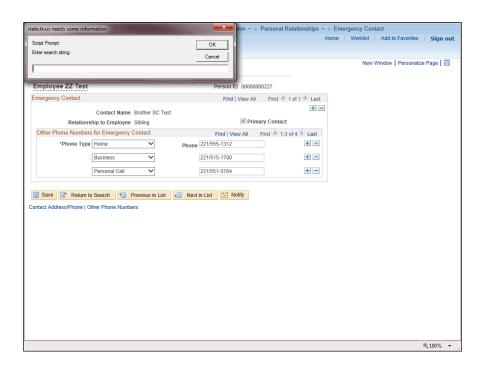


Step	Action
1.	Begin by navigating to the <b>Emergency Contact</b> page.
	Click the Main Menu button.  Main Menu
2.	Click the Workforce Administration menu.
	Workforce Administration     ▶
3.	Click the Personal Information menu.
	Personal Information

Step	Action
4.	Click the Personal Relationships menu.
	Personal Relationships
5.	Click the Emergency Contact menu item.
	Emergency Contact
6.	Enter "Test" into the Last Name field.
	Last Name: begins with ✓
7.	Enter "Em" into the Name field.
	Name: begins with ✓
8.	Click the Search button.
	Search
9.	Click the Vertical Scrollbar to scroll down the page.
10.	Click the <b>0000000227</b> link.
	0000000227
11.	A dashed underline indicates a mouseover popup page.
	In this example, the system will display more information about <b>Employee ZZ Test</b>
<u> </u>	if we move the cursor over this name.
12.	Point to the Employee ZZ Test link.
	Employee ZZ Test
13.	If <b>Mouseover Popup Event</b> is turned on, the system will display a popup window with additional information when you hover over a dash-underlined subject.
	· ·
	The popup window disappears when you move the mouse.
14.	The <b>Other Phone Numbers</b> page (or tab) in the <b>Emergency Contact</b> component contains a grid area.
	Click the Other Phone Numbers tab.
	Other Phone Numbers

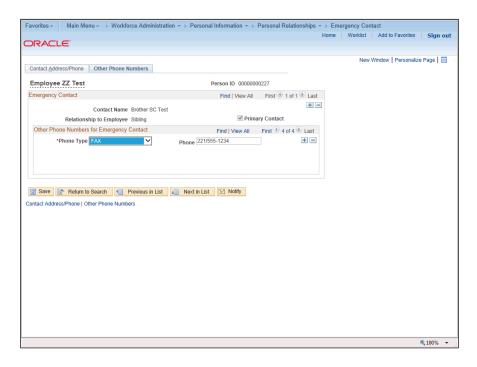
Step	Action
15.	Sometimes, the system will show multiple rows of data for the same type of information. It allows you to enter more than one row of data at a time for the same column heading.
	Grids are similar to a spreadsheet, and will usually have <b>column headings</b> , <b>rows</b> , and <b>fields</b> . The fields are similar to cells in a spreadsheet.
	Fields within a grid may be edit boxes, drop-down list boxes, check boxes, and radio or prompt buttons.
16.	Rows of data in a grid always share the same high-level keys.
	For example, for the <b>Other Phone Numbers</b> page, you may have multiple rows for the different phone types. If you have multiple rows (and in this example, there are four such rows and three are in view), each of these rows has the same key fields: the <b>Person ID</b> is <b>00000000227</b> , and the <b>Contact Name</b> is ' <b>Brother SC Test</b> .'
	If you insert (that is, add) a new row, the system will automatically copy the shared key data into this new row.
17.	Instead of using a scrollbar to scroll through rows of data in a grid, PeopleSoft uses navigation buttons and hyperlinks.
	Often, you will find these buttons and hyperlinks in the <b>navigation header</b> for each area.
18.	This is the <b>navigation header</b> for the <b>Emergency Contact</b> area.
	There is only one row of data. In other words, <b>Employee ZZ Test</b> has one Emergency Contact: <b>Brother SC Test</b> .
19.	This is the navigation header for the Other Phone Numbers for Emergency Contact area.
	<b>Brother SC Test</b> has four (4) rows of data, or 4 phone numbers. Only three (3) are visible right now.
20.	<b>Insert Row</b> and <b>Delete Row</b> buttons are used to add a new row or delete an existing row, respectively, in the appropriate area.
21.	For example, to add a new <b>Emergency Contact</b> (for example, <b>Employee ZZ</b> 's husband <b>Spouse AA</b> ), you would click on <b>Insert Row</b> in the <b>Emergency Contact</b> area.
22.	On the other hand, if you needed to add an additional phone number for <b>Brother SC Test</b> , you would click on any of the three <b>Insert Row</b> buttons in the <b>Other Phone Numbers for Emergency Contact</b> area.

Step	Action
23.	If your grid has more rows than can be seen on this first page, use the <b>View All</b> link to see all the rows of data.
	Click the View All link.
	View All
24.	To restore the original view, click on the <b>View 3</b> link.
	Click the View 3 link.
	View 3
25.	Many times, there are significantly more rows of data than in this simple example. IF, for example, this grid had 285 rows of data, it would take a long time to scroll through all the rows.
	If you want to find an entry in any grid quickly, the <b>Find</b> link lets you search for a specific text string.
	Click the <b>Find</b> link.
	Find



Step	Action
26.	Enter "Fax" into the field.

Step	Action
27.	Click the <b>OK</b> button.
	ОК
28.	The system finds your data quickly.



Step	Action
29.	There are other useful buttons and links in the <b>Navigation Header</b> for this grid.
	Click the <b>Show previous row</b> button (the left-facing triangle).
30.	Click the <b>Show next row</b> button (the right-facing triangle).
31.	The <b>First</b> link will show the first several rows of data, and will always include the first row.
	Click the First link.  First
32.	Click the Last link.

Step	Action
33.	The <b>Last</b> link will take you to the last several rows of data, and will always include the last row.
	(Notice that rows 2-4 of 4 are in view at this point.)
34.	Another type of data presentation is a <b>tabbed grid</b> . These grids provide a way to view multiple columns of information without using a horizontal scrollbar.  In this example, you are looking at the <b>Compensation</b> page (or tab) in the <b>Job</b>
	<b>Data</b> component; see the breadcrumbs at the top of the screen for navigation.
35.	In the <b>Pay Components</b> area, you see a tabbed grid section. You are looking at the <b>Amounts</b> tab. This tab displays, among other things, *Rate Code, Comp Rate, and Frequency.
	Click on a different tab to view other columns of data.
	Click the Controls tab.
	<u>C</u> ontrols
36.	On the Controls tab, we still see *Rate Code, but we also see other data fields, such as Source and Calculated By.
37.	Click the Amounts tab.  Amounts
38.	Sometimes, the system "hides" data in an area. The data is there, it is just not being displayed. In this example, the <b>Comparative Information</b> section is currently collapsed.
	By clicking the right pointing arrow at the far left of the grid heading, you can expand an area that is hidden from view.
	Click the <b>Expand section</b> button.
39.	The system displays the data by expanding the <b>Comparative Information</b> area; note that the arrow is now pointing down.
	You can collapse this area by clicking the down arrow at the far left of the grid heading.
	Click the Collapse section button.

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Step	Action
40.	One final feature about grids: usually, the rows are sorted by the entries in the first column, from A to Z (or 0 - 9). The system uses the Column Headers as sorting tools, though.
	Click the Name column header.
	Name
41.	Now the data is sorted from A to Z by <b>Name</b> .
	Click the Last Name column header.
	Last Name
42.	You have sorted the data from A to Z by Last Name.
	Click the <b>Business Unit</b> column header.
	Business Unit
43.	Click the Empl ID column header.
	Empl ID
44.	Click the Empl ID column header a second time.
45.	If a column is sorted A to Z, and you click the Column Header a second time, it reverses the sort. In this example, the larger <b>Empl ID</b> s are at the top.
46.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Using PeopleSoft Grids lesson.  End of Procedure.

#### **Using the Find Feature of Your Browser**

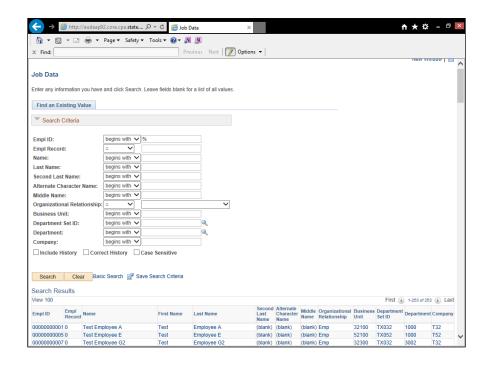
Section 4, Lesson 3 Exercise - Using the Find Feature of Your Browser

Your browser has a **Find** feature, and it can help you search through rows of data.

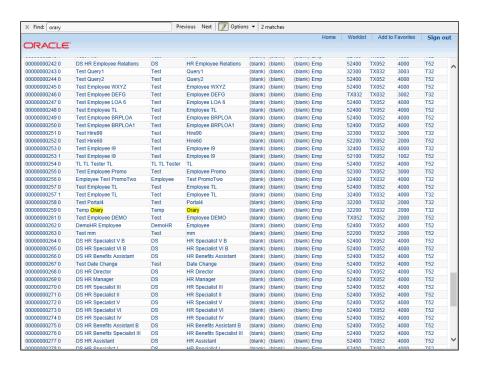
#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces the Find feature of your browser.

Step	Action
1.	Sometimes, there is so much data on the page that it might take some time to manually scroll through many lines of results.
	In this lesson, you will learn how to use your browser's built-in search feature to <b>find</b> a particular string of characters.
2.	In this example, there are 253 rows of data in the <b>Search Results</b> grid.
	You can locate a specific row quickly by using the <b>Find</b> feature built into your browser.
	In Internet Explorer, you would press [Ctrl+F] on your keyboard to open the Find function. In this lesson, you will see it at the top of the screen.
	<b>NOTE:</b> Not all browsers are the same, but in general, <b>Ctrl+F</b> will bring up a Find dialog box in a web browser. <b>Supported Browsers</b> : Internet Explorer Versions 8, 9, 10, and 11 are the supported browsers for the CAPPS website.



Step	Action
3.	Enter the text string for which you are searching in the <b>Find:</b> field.
	(Note: You also have options - in the Options dropdown to the right - to 'Match whole word only,' and to 'Match case' of the search string.)
	Enter "orary" into the Find field.
4.	In this version of Internet Explorer, the browser dynamically highlights the string when it finds it.



Step	Action
5.	To see <b>Temp Orary</b> 's Job Data page, click any of the links on this line.
	Click the Temp Orary link.
	Temp Orary
6.	The system displays the <b>Job Data</b> component (page) for employee <b>Temp Orary</b> .
7.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Using the Find Feature of Your Browser lesson.  End of Procedure.

# CAPPS HR/PAYROLL EUT Course 99 – CAPPS Fundamentals

#### Section 5. Adding and Updating Data

The CAPPS HR/Payroll system manages your data and informational requirements using database tables. Sometimes, data will require periodic updates, while at other times new data must be added to the system. Adding new data might involve creating a new high-level key for the database table(s) involved in storing the new data.

The ability to manipulate existing data within CAPPS is crucial to keeping accurate records. One technique in keeping data accurate over time is to use effective-dated tables in combination with page action rules.

After completing this section, you will be able to:

- Describe the relationship between page actions and effective-dated rows
- Identify the categories or types of effective-dated rows
- · Add a new high-level key to a database
- Add data using the Update/Display page action
- Change data using the Include History page action
- Change historical data using the Correct History page action

#### **Understanding Action Types**

#### Section 5, Lesson 1 Exercise - Understanding Action Types

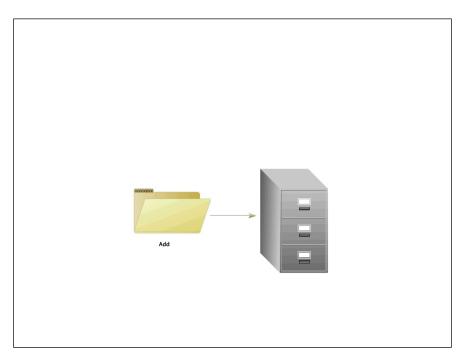
Using and manipulating data in CAPPS HR/Payroll involves Action types.

The four action types are:

- Add
- · Update / Display
- Include History
- Correct History

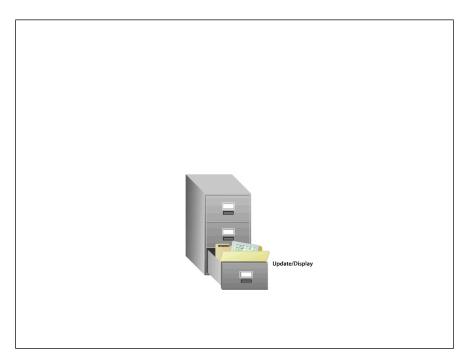
#### Procedure

This lesson introduces the four types of action pages in CAPPS HR/Payroll.

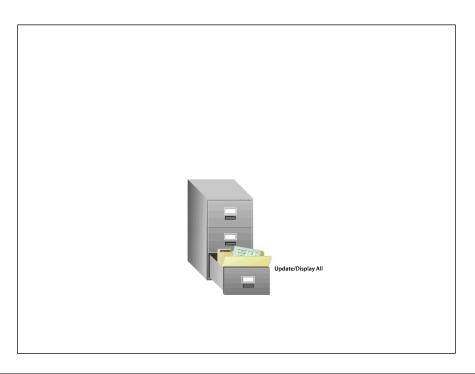


Step	Action
1.	The CAPPS HR/Payroll system is like a file cabinet. The file cabinet is filled with information organized by folders. When you use the <b>Add</b> action type, you are creating a new folder.  Your agency has just hired Susan Jones, and her new Employee ID ( <b>Empl ID</b> ) is 00000000000. Her <b>Empl ID</b> will become a new high-level key in the system. <b>Empl ID</b> is used to differentiate Susan Jones from Anthony Jones ( <b>Empl ID</b> 00000000312), who is also employed with the agency.

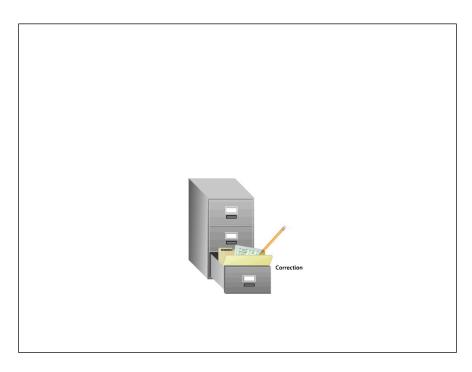
# CAPPS HR/PAYROLL EUT Course 99 – CAPPS Fundamentals



Step	Action
2.	A few days later, you need to update Susan's record with additional information.
	When you access her file, you would use an action type of Update/Display.
	<b>Update/Display</b> lets you make updates to existing data by adding a new current row, and will display the current effective-dated row, along with any future-dated rows.



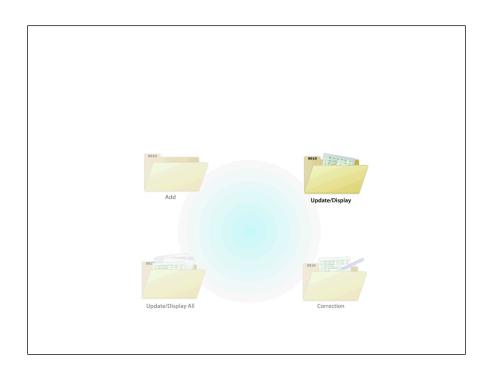
Step	Action
3.	Three years have gone by since Susan was hired. In that time, she has changed jobs, moved twice, and gotten married.
	The action type <b>Update/Display All</b> will let you retrieve (view) previously entered (historical) data, in addition to current and future rows.



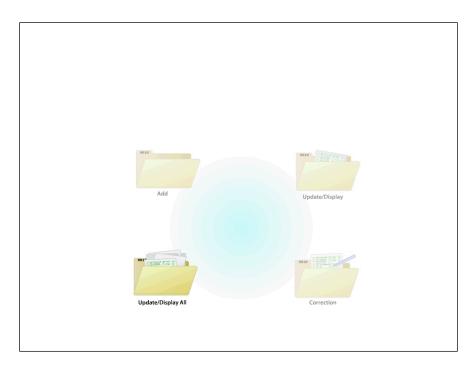
Step	Action
4.	Your agency discovered that an error was made in her records when Susan transferred departments. You can use the action type <b>Correction</b> to make adjustments to errors in the database.  The <b>Correction</b> action type is a powerful tool, and not all users will have access to it. No history tracking is saved.



Step	Action
5.	You use four action types to work with CAPPS data.
	Use <b>Add</b> when a new high-level key is required to complete a transaction.

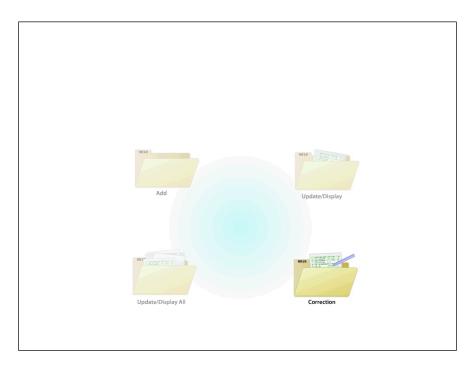


Step	Action
6.	Use <b>Update/Display</b> when retrieving or updating data on any non-effective-dated database tables.
	If the table is effective-dated, you can use the <b>Update/Display</b> action to:  * view current and future rows,  * modify future rows only,  * insert a new current row, or  * insert a future row.



Step	Action
7.	When you view data using <b>Update/Display All</b> , you can view current, future, and history rows of data.
	If the table is effective-dated, you can use the <b>Update/Display All</b> action to:  * view current, future, and history rows,  * modify future rows only,  * insert a new current row, or  * insert a future row.

#### **EUT Course 99 - CAPPS Fundamentals**



Step	Action
8.	<b>Correction</b> is the most powerful of all the actions. Use it to view, change, or insert rows of data, regardless of the effective date.
	Only a limited number of users will have security access to this action type, because it is so powerful, and because it does not leave an audit trail.
9.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Understanding Action Types lesson.  End of Procedure.

#### **Categories of Effective-Dated Rows**

#### Section 5, Lesson 2 Exercise - Categories of Effective-Dated Rows

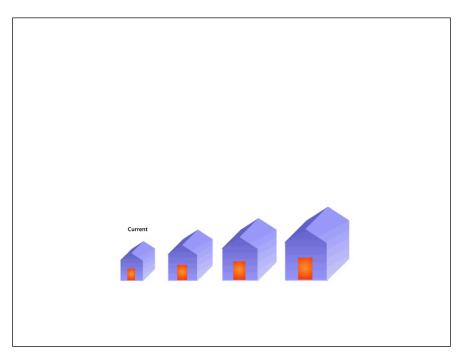
CAPPS uses **effective-dated** rows to retain historical data, view data changes over time, and store future data. Three categories of effective-dated rows are used to accomplish this task:

- Current
- History
- Future

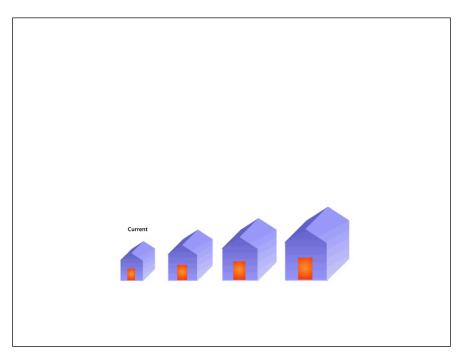
#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces the concept of effective-dated rows in CAPPS HR/Payroll.

# CAPPS HR/PAYROLL EUT Course 99 – CAPPS Fundamentals

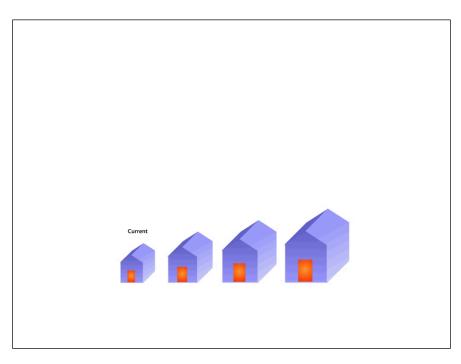


Step	Action
1.	The rationale behind effective-dating is to maintain an accurate history of information in a database over time. Effective-dating allows you to store historical data, see changes in your data, and enter future data.  For example, you may track several events in Tom Sawyer's career: his hire date, a transfer to another department, and a promotion or pay rate change. Each of these events can be recorded by inserting an effective-dated row into the database. The events are stored by Employee ID, by date. In this way, you have a more complete job history for Mr. Sawyer.

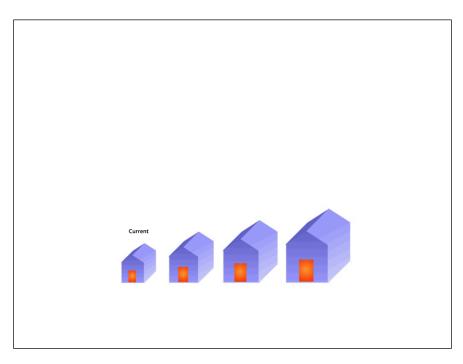


Step	Action
2.	When you enter new information that is related to existing data (in this example about an employee), you do not want to overwrite or change the data already in the system. In order to retain history, add a new data row identified by the date when the new information goes into effect: the <i>effective date</i> .  The CAPPS HR/Payroll system classifies effective-dated rows into three basic
	new information goes into effect: the <i>effective date</i> .

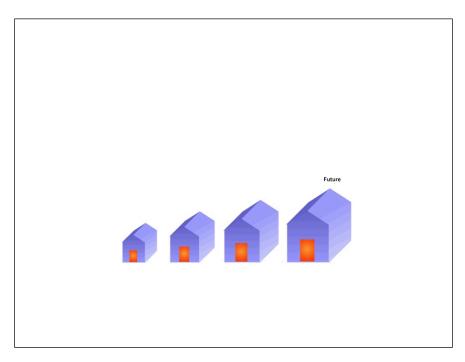
# CAPPS HR/PAYROLL EUT Course 99 – CAPPS Fundamentals



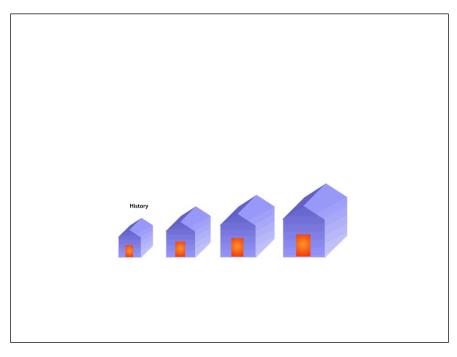
Step	Action
3.	Current: The row with the effective date closest to - but not greater than - the system date (today). <i>Only one row can be the current row</i> .
	<b>History</b> : Row(s) with an effective date earlier than the current data row.
	Future: Row(s) with an effective date after (later than) the system date.
	A <i>current</i> row of CAPPS data displays the most up-to-date information available, or what is currently affecting a data change.



Step	Action
4.	John Smith and his bride married on May 12, 2007.
	Human Resources inserted a new data row in his record, showing a change of status from Single to Married, effective May 12, 2007.
	If you were to look at Mr. Smith's record today (sometime in 2015), the <b>current</b> row would be effective-dated May 12, 2007. Unless Mr. Smith has a status change in the future, then May 12, 2007 will remain his <b>current</b> data row.



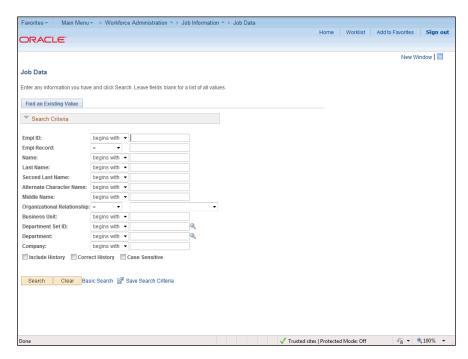
Step	Action
5.	Future rows of data have not yet taken effect. They are future transactions.
	If Mr. Smith tells Human Resources that he and his wife will be moving to a new address, effective September 30, 2015, then HR could insert a row changing his address, with an effective date of September 30, 2015. Until the effective date gets here, this row would remain in the system as a future data row.
	On September 30, 2015, the new address would become the current row, and the previous address would become a History row.



Step	Action
6.	Eventually, current and future rows will become history rows.
	For example, when Mr. Smith changed his address, a row was inserted to his address field, with an appropriate effective date. The previous address, which had been the current row, would then become a history row.
	History rows let you maintain an accurate online history of your data. This data can then be used in reports or viewed online.
	NOTE: Not all tables are effective-dated tables.



Step	Action
7.	Action types determine the row(s) of an effective-dated table that can be retrieved and/or changed. The table below displays Page Action Symbols, Action Types associated with the Symbol, and the types of effective-dated rows which can be retrieved, inserted, or updated.
	For example, on an <b>Update / Display</b> page, you can <b>retrieve</b> the <b>current row</b> (as well as any future row(s) which might also exist), and you can <b>insert a new effective date</b> row on this page, too.
	<b>Note</b> : When you retrieve a row, you are only <b>viewing</b> it. Typically, you can never change or update a view-only row.
8.	Now let's view some effective-dated rows in CAPPS. You are looking at the <b>Job Data Search Criteria</b> page.
	Because the <b>Include History</b> and <b>Correct History</b> checkboxes appear on this page, the system is telling you that you are searching for effective-dated data.
	If these two checkboxes are not displayed, then you are dealing with a table of data that is <i>not</i> effective-dated.
9.	In order to view historical data, you would click the <b>Include History</b> checkbox on this page, or you could click the <b>Include History</b> button on the job data page.



Step	Action
10.	Enter 0000000001 into the Empl ID field.
	Empl ID: begins with ▼
11.	Click the Search button.
	Search
12.	The system displays the <b>Work Location</b> page of the Job Data component.
	There is only 1 row of data in the <b>Work Location</b> section: it is the <b>current</b> row of data, with an effective date of 5/1/2014.
13.	The action recorded was a Pay Rate Change.
14.	Click the Vertical Scrollbar to scroll down the page.
15.	Click the <b>Include History</b> button to see if there are any records prior to 05/01/2014 for this employee.  Include History
16.	The system updates the numbers of rows from 1 to 4.
	The current row, effective 05/01/2014, is still displayed since it is the most recent of 4 records.
17.	Click the Show next row button.

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Step	Action
18.	The system displays row 2 of 4 records. The Action was a <b>Data Change</b> with Reason Code <b>F14</b> , effective on 09/01/2013.
	Click the <b>Show next row</b> button.
19.	The system displays record 3 of 4. The action was a <b>Data Change</b> with Reason Code <b>038</b> , effective on 06/01/2013.
	Click the <b>Show next row</b> button.
20.	The system displays the last of 4 records. The action was a <b>Hire</b> with Reason Code <b>010</b> , effective on 02/01/2013.
	The fourth record is the oldest data.
21.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Categories of Effective- Dated Rows lesson. End of Procedure.

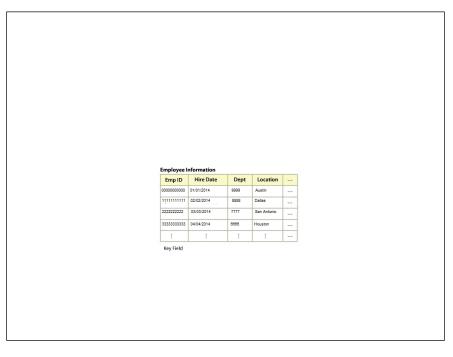
#### Adding a New High-Level Key

#### Section 5, Lesson 3 Exercise - Adding a New High-Level Key

Consider all the data that is entered into the CAPPS system over time. To access the correct data most efficiently, CAPPS uses database tables to categorize the information. To uniquely identify each row of data in the table(s), a **high-level key** is defined.

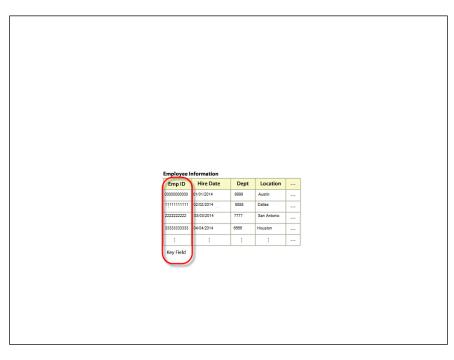
#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces the concept of adding a new high-level key in CAPPS HR/Payroll.

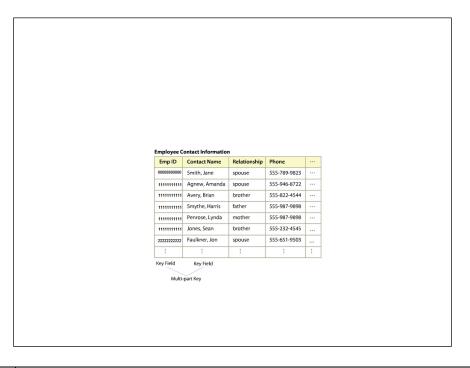


Step	Action
1.	The CAPPS HR/Payroll system uses indexes, or keys, to find data in the database the same way that you use an index to find specific information in a book.
	If an index exists for a specific field in a table, the system can search and quickly find what it needs in order to complete your request.
	A high-level key is a unique piece of data specific to only one record in the database.

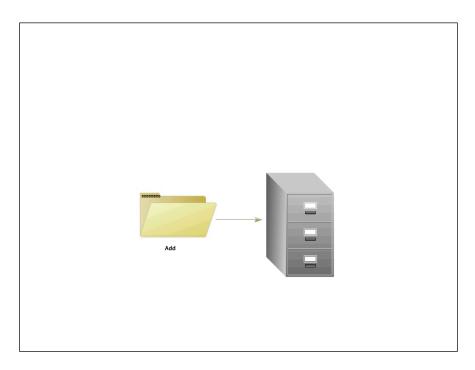
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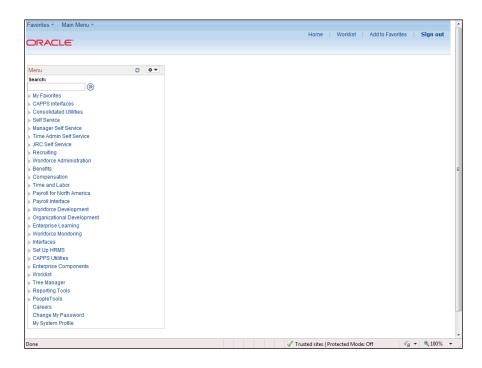
Step	Action
2.	For example, an Employee ID ( <b>Empl ID</b> ) is unique to one employee. Two or more employees may have the same last name, or may have been hired on the same day, or may work in the same Department, but each will have his or her own Empl ID.
	The key field for data in the Employee Information table below is <b>Empl ID</b> .
	A search for the key field 00000000000 shows that this employee's Hire Date is 01/01/2014, and her Department is 9999, and her Location is Austin.

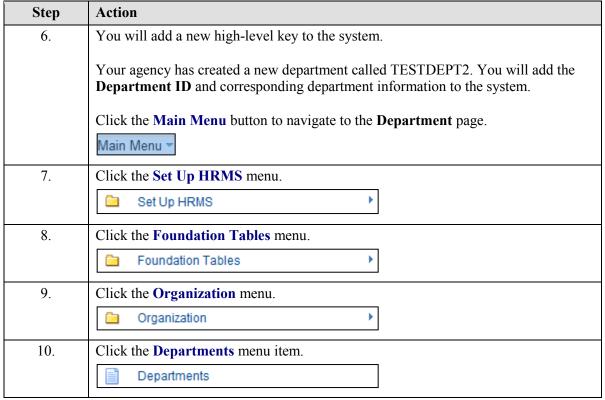


Step	Action
3.	Sometimes, though, using just one key to identify a row of data is not appropriate. In those circumstances, CAPPS allows a multi-part key.
	In the table below, there are five separate rows of data for Employee 11111111111, because he has five different contacts.
4.	Using <b>Empl ID</b> as the sole key, there is no difference between Amanda Agnew, Brian Avery, Harris Smythe, Lynda Penrose, or Sean Jones. If you queried the database by <b>Empl ID</b> alone, you would receive all five data rows in your results.
	You can use a multi-part key for these types of queries to get specific results.
	Searching on the multi-part key <b>Empl ID</b> and <b>Contact Name</b> , you will receive the specific information you need.



Step	Action
5.	Your agency has entered all current employees into the CAPPS HR/Payroll system. This allows updates to personal information and employee status changes. Each employee in the system has a unique Empl ID.
	To enter a new high-level key into the database, you use the <b>Add</b> action type. When a new employee is hired by the organization, you add the employee to the system, and the system creates a new high-level key. This key becomes the unique identifier, or Empl ID, and is used to access this employee's record.





Step	Action
11.	The system opens the <b>Departments</b> page on the <b>Find an Existing Value</b> tab.
	Because you are adding a new department, click the Add a New Value tab.
	Add a New Value
12.	The system typically defaults in a value for SetID ( <b>TX032</b> ), based on your security and your job role.
	Enter TESTDEPT2 into the Department field.
	(This will be the new high-level key; <b>Department ID</b> is the key field in this database.)
	Department:
13.	Click the <b>Add</b> button.
	Add
14.	The system opens up the <b>Departments</b> component, on the <b>Department Profile</b> tab.
	You are in <b>Add</b> mode, and the key fields (SetID = TX032, and Department = TESTDEPT2) are displayed in view (or read-only) mode near the top of the page.
15.	CAPPS will usually default the system date into an <b>Effective Date</b> field. You can change this date, if appropriate.
	In a date field, you can accept the default date, enter 't' or 'today' for today's date, enter the date directly (using the format <i>mmddyyyy</i> ), or click on the <b>Choose a date</b> button (the Calendar icon) to select a date.
16.	The default <b>Status</b> is <b>Active</b> when adding a Department.
17.	The asterisk (*) in front of the <b>Description</b> field means that this is a required field. If you leave a required field empty, you will not be able to save the data on this page.
	Enter "TESTDEPT2" into the Description field.
	*Description:
18.	Click the <b>Look up Company</b> button (the magnifying glass icon) to show a list of valid agencies to which this department can belong.
	(In the CAPPS HR/Payroll system, <b>Company</b> is another label for Agency.)
19.	Click the T32 Texas Baseline Agency 032 link.  Texas Baseline Agency 032

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Step	Action
20.	Click the <b>EE04 Function</b> dropdown list to show a list of valid values.
	The EE04 Function (Equal Employment Opportunity 04 Function) value is the functional category for this department, and is used for reporting to the U.S. Federal Government.
	*EE04 Function: ▼
21.	Click the Financ Adm list item.  Financ Adm
22.	You have entered sufficient information for this new department.  Click the Save button.
	☐ Save
23.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the <b>Adding a New High-Level Key</b> lesson. <b>End of Procedure.</b>

#### **Using Update/Display**

#### Section 5, Lesson 4 Exercise - Using Update/Display

The **Update/Display** action type, or page, lets you access current and future effective-dated rows in the database. Specifically, you can:

- · Insert, change, and delete future rows of data
- · View current and future rows of data

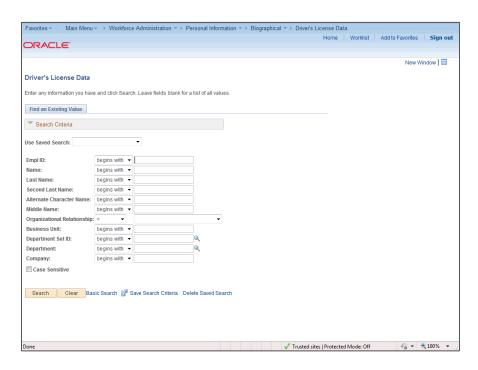
This is also the action type you use to access tables that are not effective-dated.

#### **Procedure**

This lesson introduces the concept of using **Update/Display mode** in CAPPS HR/Payroll.

Step	Action
1.	In this lesson, you will use <b>Update/Display</b> to retrieve an employee record and add driver's license information.
	You will notice that the checkboxes for <b>Include History</b> and <b>Correct History</b> are not part of this page. This means that the data is not effective-dated.
	When using pages that are not effective-dated, the default page action is <b>Update/Display</b> .

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Step	Action
2.	Enter 0000000218 into the Empl ID field.
	Empl ID: begins with ▼
3.	Click the <b>Search</b> button.
	Search
4.	The system displays the <b>Driver's License Data</b> page.
	Enter 99999999 into the Driver's License Nbr field.
	*Driver's License Nbr
5.	Click the <b>Look up State</b> button to display a list of valid values.
6.	Click the Alaska link.
	Alaska
7.	Enter 08222012 into the Valid from field.
	Valid from

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Step	Action
8.	Enter 08222019 into the Valid To field.
	Valid To
9.	Click the Look up License Type button.
10.	Click the Class C link.
	Class C
11.	Click the Save button.
	☐ Save
12.	The driver's license information is saved; there is only one driver's license record for
	this employee (1 of 1).
	If you need to add an additional driver's license number (perhaps when the employee
	gets a Texas driver's license to replace his Alaskan one), click on the + ( <b>plus</b> ) sign to add a new row of data.
12	
13.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the <b>Using Update/Display</b> lesson.
	End of Procedure.

#### **Using Include History**

#### Section 5, Lesson 5 Exercise - Using Include History

CAPPS' effective-dating logic enables you to maintain an accurate history of information in the database. Effective-dating allows you to store historical data and track changes over time.

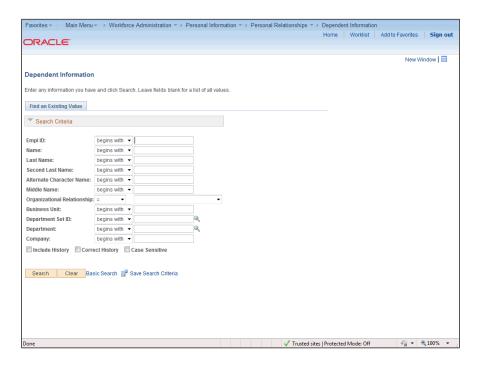
The **Update/Display All** action type is used primarily for **viewing** data within an effective-dated table. You do, however, have the option of using this action type to update certain categories of existing data in the database by selecting the **Include History** page action. This allows you to:

- · View history, current, and future rows of data
- · Change future rows
- · Insert future rows
- · Delete future rows

#### **Procedure**

This lesson demonstrates the use of **Include History**.

Step	Action
1.	In this lesson, you will use <b>Update History</b> to update current name information for a dependent and also enter a future effective-dated name change due to an upcoming marriage.
	We have already navigated to the <b>Dependent Information</b> page; notice the breadcrumbs at the top of the page.
	<b>NOTE:</b> This particular functionality may not be available to all users, because of security restrictions and configuration settings. Please be aware that the lesson is showing you the <b>Include History</b> feature, and is NOT a lesson in how to change Names.
2.	The system displays the <b>Dependent Information Search Criteria</b> page.
	Notice that the page displays checkbox options for <b>Include History</b> and <b>Correct History</b> .
	This means that the data you will look at is effective-dated.



Step	Action		
3.	Enter 0000000218 into the Empl ID field.		
	Empl ID:	begins with ▼	

Step	Action
4.	You want to look at all historical, current, and future rows of data. In addition, you may want to update current or future data.
	Click the Include History checkbox option.
	☐ Include History
5.	Click the Search button.  Search
6.	The system displays the Name page for employee Test Hire8.
	In the <b>Dependent /Beneficiaries</b> section, there is only one beneficiary (1 of 1).
7.	In the <b>Name History</b> section, the system defaulted in the <b>Effective Date</b> from the system date. You can change this date if appropriate.
	Click the <b>Edit Name</b> button to enter a name for this beneficiary.
	Edit Name
8.	Click the Prefix dropdown list.  Prefix
9.	Click the Miss list item.  Miss
10.	Enter Jane into the First Name field.
	First Name
11.	Enter Doe into the Last Name field.
	Last Name
12.	The <b>Display Name</b> , <b>Formal Name</b> and <b>Name</b> are blank at this point.
	Click the Refresh Name button.
	Refresh Name
13.	The system now populates Miss Doe's name data in the <b>Display Name</b> , <b>Formal Name</b> , and <b>Name</b> fields.
	Click the <b>OK</b> button. (The <b>OK</b> button acts like a <b>Save</b> button.)

Step	Action
14.	As of 08/29/14, Jane's name is Jane Doe. In the <b>Name History</b> section, she has only one record (1 of 1).
	Now add a record for her name change when she gets married next year.
	Click the Add a new row button.
15.	In <b>Date</b> fields, you can accept the default current date, or enter 't' for today's date, or enter the date using the format <i>mmddyyyy</i> (no punctuation), or click on the <b>Choose</b> a date button (the calendar icon) to select a date.
	Enter Jane's wedding date of August 29, 2015.
	Enter 08292015 into the Effective Date field.  08/29/2014
16.	Click the <b>Edit Name</b> button to enter Jane's married name as of 8/29/2015.  Edit Name
17.	Click the Prefix dropdown list.  Prefix Miss
18.	Click the Mrs list item.
19.	Enter Married-Doe into the Last Name field.
	Last Name Doe
20.	The names in the red box are still Jane's single name.
	Click the Refresh Name button.  Refresh Name
21.	The names in the red box now show what Jane's married name will be as of 08/29/2015.
	Click the <b>OK</b> button.

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Step	Action
22.	There are two records (1 of 2) in the <b>Name History</b> section, because you added Jane's future married name.
	The first record (1 of 2) is displayed. This is the <b>future</b> name (Jane Married-Doe), effective on 08/29/2015.
	Click the <b>Show next row</b> button to display the second record.
23.	The system shows the second record (2 of 2).
	This is the <b>current</b> record (effective dated 08/29/2014), showing Jane's single name of Jane Doe.
	Click the <b>First</b> link (or the left-facing arrow) to return to the first record.
24.	The future name change is displayed; it will take effect on 08/29/2015.
	Click the Save button.
25.	Click the Return to Search button.  Return to Search
26.	To confirm that your changes were saved to the CAPPS database, click the 00000000218 link.
27.	The system displays the first of 2 records (1 of 2) in the <b>Name History</b> section.
	This is the future name change row, effective on 08/29/2015.
	Click the <b>Show next row</b> button to display the second record.
28.	Record 2 of 2 displays Jane's single name effective from 08/29/2014 until 8/28/2015.
29.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Using Include History lesson.  End of Procedure.

## **Using Correct History**

Section 5, Lesson 6 Exercise - Using Correct History

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The purpose of the **Correction** action type is to correct mistakes in the system. The **Correction** action type can be very effective if it is used appropriately. Likewise, if abused, it can be detrimental to CAPPS data integrity since no audit trail remains. By selecting its associated page action, **Correct History**, you are able to:

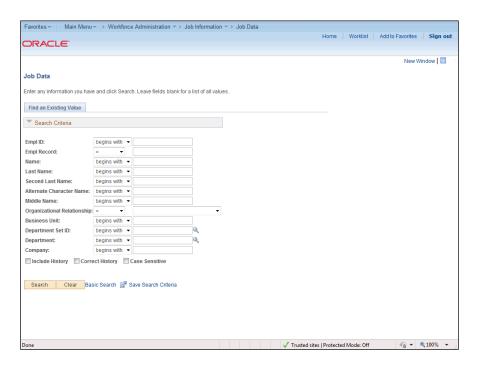
- · View history, current, and future rows
- Change history, current, and future rows
- · Insert history, current, and future rows

**Correct History** is not available to all users. Typically, implementation team members and other Super Users are the only people with access to this action type.

#### **Procedure**

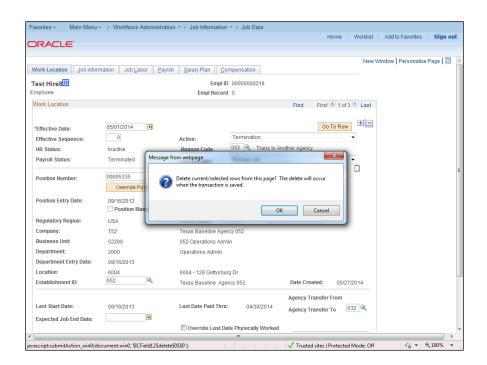
This lesson shows how to use **Correct History**.

Step	Action
1.	An employee was incorrectly terminated in the database.
	In this lesson, you are being asked to correct this error by deleting the incorrect termination record from the database using <b>Correct History</b> .
	<b>NOTE:</b> This particular functionality may not be available to all users, because of security restrictions and configuration settings. Please be aware that the lesson is showing you the <b>Correct History</b> feature.
2.	The types of actions that you can perform on rows of data depend on the data row type. When you retrieve, modify, or insert rows in a table, the <b>Correct History</b> action applies specific rules based on the effective date.
	<b>Correct History</b> retrieves all rows (Current, Future, and History) and lets you change or correct any row, as well as insert new rows, regardless of the effective date or sequence number.
	This option will only be available to a limited number of users, based on security settings and job roles in the system, because it changes historical data, and does not leave an audit trail.

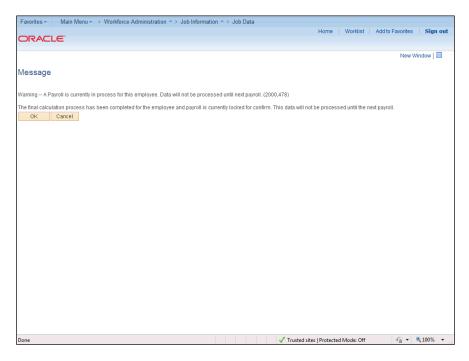


Step	Action
3.	We have already navigated to the <b>Job Data</b> page (see the breadcrumbs at the top of the page).
	Enter 0000000218 into the Empl ID field.
	Empl ID: begins with ▼
4.	Click the Correct History option.
	Correct History
5.	Click the Search button.
	Search
6.	Click the <b>0000000218</b> link.
	00000000218
7.	The system displays the <b>Job Data</b> page, and is open to the <b>Work Location</b> tab.
	1 of 3 means that there are 3 rows of data in the system, and this is the most recent row of data.
8.	The action is <b>Termination</b> .
	This is the <b>incorrect</b> row that needs to be deleted from the database.

Step	Action
9.	Click the <b>Delete row 1</b> button.



Step	Action
10.	Click the <b>OK</b> button to confirm the deletion.
	When you then click <b>Save</b> , the system will delete this record from the database.
	There is no audit trail for this deletion.
	ОК



Step	Action
11.	The system <i>might</i> display a warning message. In this example, since a payroll is currently in process for this employee, a message warns you that this change will not be processed until the next payroll.
	Click the <b>OK</b> button.
	ОК
12.	Now there are only two rows of <b>Work Location</b> data (instead of 3).
	The system displays row 1 of 2.
13.	Click the Vertical Scrollbar to scroll down the page.
14.	You are sure that you want to permanently remove the termination row from the database.
	Click the <b>Save</b> button.
	☐ Save
15.	Congratulations! You have successfully completed the Using Correct History lesson.  End of Procedure.

## CAPPS HR/PAYROLL EUT Course 99 - CAPPS Fundamentals

#### **Glossary**

**Business Unit** 

Business Unit is a business level between Company (Agency) and Department for reporting and operations.

A Business Unit value is typically the Agency Number appended with two additional characters (e.g., 30400).

**Department** 

A Department in CAPPS continues to identify an operational entity within an Agency. Multiple departments can be organized by Business Unit, which is essential for system security as well as position and job information.

**Error Message** 

An error message stops the process due to data entry or process error. It requires the user to correct the problem before continuing.

**ESS** 

ESS stands for Employee Self Service.

**Location Code** 

Location Code defines a physical location of an agency. State reporting regulations require an Agency to have at least one location code for each county in which their employees work. More detailed and discrete Location Codes are optional for an Agency.

MSS

MSS stands for Manager Self Service.

SetID

SetID is a core value for each Agency; it identifies the data-set for that particular Agency. A SetID always begins with the letters "TX" followed by the Agency Number (e.g., TX304).

Warning Message

A warning message alerts of a potential data entry error or change.

However, it allows the updates to be saved, if desired.

Worklist

A Worklist is an organized list of items which require your attention (e.g., approval of one-time merit pay). The system automatically routes an item to the appropriate manager's (or supervisor's) worklist.